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ABSTRACT

Drawing on information provided by the American Association of Community College's database, the National Center for Education Statistics, and the U. S. Bureaus of the Census, Labor Statistics, and Economic Analysis, this publication provides a broad statistical overview of all the public and independent two-year colleges in the United States using extensive tables, charts, and graphs. Following introductory sections, the paper is divided in two parts. Part 1 provides national charts to offer a quick comparison of community college enrollments and median household income from state to state. Charts naming the top ten associate degrees and certificates awarded, revenue sources, mean earnings, and educational attainment are also included. Part 2 focuses on a state-by-state analysis that breaks down each state's statistics individually. Introductory profiles tell about major problems, current trends, and new developments on issues in each state. Following the profiles, charts offer information on the number of students enrolled, populations served by the community colleges, faculty salaries, funding and expenditures, sources of revenue, educational attainment of residents, state ranks for gross state product, statistics on unemployment, and number of welfare recipients. Information on data sources and a list of contact information for state administrators of community college systems is included. (ECF)

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AACC ANNUAL

1997–98

A State-by-State Analysis of Community College Trends and Statistics

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AACC Annual 1997–98

A State-by-State Analysis of Community College Trends and Statistics

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About the Annual

The *AACC Annual 1997–98* offers facts and figures on trends in education, community college enrollments, and popular degrees and certificates, as well as demographic breakdowns for education- and labor-related areas. The *Annual* is unique in that its statistics are targeted for community colleges. The narratives that accompany the sets of numbers for each state focus exclusively on community college issues.

The national charts offer a quick comparison of community college enrollments and other statistics from state to state. For example, the national charts provide an overall picture of the number of community colleges, enrollment, educational attainment, and revenue sources for the 50 United States.

The state-by-state analysis in the second part of the book breaks down each state's statistics individually. Introductory profiles tell about major problems, current trends, and new developments on issues in each state. Information offered in the state-by-state charts includes, for example, the number of students enrolled and distribution by race and gender; populations served by community colleges; faculty salaries; funding and expenditures; sources of revenue; and educational attainment of residents. Also included are the state ranks for gross state product and statistics on unemployment.

New this year are state-by-state research and statistics regarding the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients. These numbers will be particularly relevant as welfare reform issues continue to generate public debate.

The *Annual* will help college officials to

- gain insight into the issues likely to affect their communities,
- chart population trends and predict enrollment figures,
- plan curricula,
- prepare for partnership development with area businesses.

State and business leaders can refer to the *Annual* for the latest trends in education, labor, and populations within and outside of their own states and regions.

COMMENTS WELCOME

Please take a moment to complete the brief evaluation form found on the last page of this book. Comments may be returned by mail, by fax, or by e-mail, as indicated on the form. AACC welcomes readers' suggestions for additions or improvements to the *Annual*.

Notes on the Numbers

Every effort was made to present the most current data available. Because data for the *Annual* were compiled from a variety of sources, some numbers in this publication may be inconsistent.

For example, data in the textual information for each state were obtained from state officials. The definition of a *community college* used by state officials is not always the same definition used by AACC. States usually provide information about public institutions only, and they do not always include information about the two-year colleges that are part of their four-year college and university programs.

Branch campuses of university systems not separately reported on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) are not included in state totals. This affects states such as Alaska and Ohio, which have a large number of students enrolled in these systems.

In some cases numbers may not add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

Number of Community Colleges: 1997

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	Public	Independent	Tribal	Total		Public	Independent	Tribal	Total
Alabama	31	4		35	Montana	8		7	15
Alaska	5			5	Nebraska	7		1	8
Arizona	19	1	1	21	Nevada	4			4
Arkansas	22	1		23	New Hampshire	4	4		8
California	106	11	1	118	New Jersey	19	2		21
Colorado	15			15	New Mexico	17		2	19
Connecticut	12	4		16	New York	41	12		53
Delaware	1			1	North Carolina	58	2		60
Florida	28	4		32	North Dakota	5	1	4	10
Georgia	25	8		33	Ohio	32	6		38
Hawaii	7	2		9	Oklahoma	15	3		18
Idaho	5	1		6	Oregon	17			17
Illinois	49	7		56	Pennsylvania	15	10		25
Indiana	2	2		4	Rhode Island	1	1		2
Iowa	17	3		20	South Carolina	17	2		19
Kansas	20	3	1	24	South Dakota	4	1	3	8
Kentucky	15	1		16	Tennessee	14	5		19
Louisiana	6			6	Texas	68	4		72
Maine	9	1		10	Utah	5	1		6
Maryland	18	1		19	Vermont	2	4		6
Massachusetts	16	13		29	Virginia	23	3		26
Michigan	28	3	1	32	Washington	32	1	1	34
Minnesota	29	1	1	31	West Virginia	11	1		12
Mississippi	15	3		18	Wisconsin	17	1	1	19
Missouri	13	5		18	Wyoming	7			7
					United States	**956**	**143**	**24**	**1123**

SOURCE: AACC database

◇ **Arkansas is working on a plan for 1999 to guarantee transfer of credits for all students moving from two- to four-year colleges. Idaho and Illinois are working on similar projects that will expedite the transfer process.**

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Community College Enrollment: Fall 1995

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total		Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Alabama	45,996	101,591	147,587	Montana	4,280	2,663	6,943
Alaska	82	758	840	Nebraska	10,710	26,808	37,518
Arizona	39,065	116,199	155,264	Nevada	4,775	31,104	35,879
Arkansas	12,144	14,654	26,798	New Hampshire	5,415	8,188	13,603
California	315,403	764,872	1,080,275	New Jersey	57,801	79,648	137,449
Colorado	24,886	58,746	83,632	New Mexico	11,832	22,955	34,787
Connecticut	11,502	33,067	44,569	New York	144,479	118,336	262,815
Delaware	4,199	7,465	11,664	North Carolina	64,866	82,384	147,250
Florida	122,624	231,399	354,023	North Dakota	6,217	2,452	8,669
Georgia	45,829	48,907	94,736	Ohio	59,595	92,713	152,308
Hawaii	11,164	16,114	27,278	Oklahoma	28,333	43,569	71,902
Idaho	12,137	3,721	15,858	Oregon	23,817	56,744	80,561
Illinois	108,442	233,350	341,792	Pennsylvania	42,512	69,771	112,283
Indiana	15,874	26,829	42,703	Rhode Island	6,716	11,599	18,315
Iowa	32,046	25,429	57,475	South Carolina	26,347	35,350	61,697
Kansas	24,423	52,636	77,059	South Dakota	3,107	403	3,510
Kentucky	25,075	24,911	49,986	Tennessee	35,604	48,622	84,226
Louisiana	20,883	19,212	40,095	Texas	148,022	274,984	423,006
Maine	3,154	3,851	7,005	Utah	13,994	16,734	30,728
Maryland	31,433	77,831	109,264	Vermont	786	4,235	5,021
Massachusetts	34,453	50,170	84,623	Virginia	37,413	93,368	130,781
Michigan	54,465	151,675	206,140	Washington	76,320	92,050	168,370
Minnesota	41,316	50,940	92,256	West Virginia	4,049	3,295	7,344
Mississippi	36,808	15,757	52,565	Wisconsin	35,220	72,146	107,366
Missouri	28,214	48,442	76,656	Wyoming	8,081	9,978	18,059
				United States	**1,961,908**	**3,478,625**	**5,440,533**

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

◇ **Community college enrollment in California is once again more than twice that of any other state. More than one million students are enrolled in community colleges across the state—nearly one-fifth the national total.**

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Top 10 Associate Degrees and Certificates: 1993–94

N·A·T·I·O·N·A·L P·E·R·S·P·E·C·T·I·V·E

Associate Degree	# Awarded	Certificate	# Awarded
Liberal arts, science/general studies, humanities	149,019	Health professions & related sciences	61,021
Business management & administration services	81,850	Business management & administration services	29,231
Health professions & related sciences	79,009	Mechanics & repairers	16,581
Engineering-related technologies	28,021	Engineering-related technologies	9,835
Protective services	17,641	Precision production trades	9,387
Visual & performing arts	10,939	Protective services	8,163
Mechanics & repairers	10,475	Personal & miscellaneous services	7,014
Education	9,213	Vocational home economics	6,903
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	8,099	Transport & material moving workers	5,976
Computer & information sciences	7,925	Construction trades	5,090

SOURCE: National Center for Educational Statistics

◇ **Community colleges confer more than 466,000 associate in arts degrees and approximately 200,000 one- and two-year certificates annually.**

◇ **More than 140,000 certificates or degrees were awarded to students in health professions fields in 1993–94. That is nearly one-quarter of all certificates or degrees awarded in that year.**

◇ **In Kansas, nearly 15 percent of community college students are welfare recipients looking for assessment, training, retraining, and counseling.**

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GROSS STATE PRODUCT: 1996

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

IN BILLIONS

	Amount	Rank		Amount	Rank
Alabama	$88.7	25	Montana	$16.9	48
Alaska	$22.7	46	Nebraska	$41.4	37
Arizona	$94.1	24	Nevada	$44.0	35
Arkansas	$50.6	33	New Hampshire	$29.4	41
California	$875.7	1	New Jersey	$254.9	8
Colorado	$99.8	23	New Mexico	$37.8	38
Connecticut	$110.4	21	New York	$571.0	2
Delaware	$26.7	42	North Carolina	$181.5	12
Florida	$317.8	5	North Dakota	$13.5	50
Georgia	$183.0	11	Ohio	$274.8	7
Hawaii	$36.7	39	Oklahoma	$66.2	30
Idaho	$24.1	44	Oregon	$74.4	28
Illinois	$332.9	4	Pennsylvania	$294.4	6
Indiana	$138.2	15	Rhode Island	$23.9	45
Iowa	$68.3	29	South Carolina	$79.9	27
Kansas	$61.8	31	South Dakota	$17.3	47
Kentucky	$86.5	26	Tennessee	$126.5	18
Louisiana	$101.1	22	Texas	$479.8	3
Maine	$26.1	43	Utah	$41.7	36
Maryland	$132.7	16	Vermont	$13.3	51
Massachusetts	$186.2	10	Virginia	$177.7	13
Michigan	$240.4	9	Washington	$143.9	14
Minnesota	$124.6	20	West Virginia	$34.7	40
Mississippi	$50.6	32	Wisconsin	$125.3	19
Missouri	$128.2	17	Wyoming	$15.7	49

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

◇ **Since 1993, two states, Wisconsin and Wyoming, have reduced the number of people receiving public assistance by more than 50 percent. California, Alaska, and Hawaii have experienced increases (1 percent, 7 percent, and 33 percent, respectively) during the same period.**

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Median Household Income: 1995

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	1995 Dollars	Rank	% Change 1994–1995	% Change Rank		1995 Dollars	Rank	% Change 1994–1995	% Change Rank
Alabama	$25,991	48	-7.1%	48	Montana	$27,757	45	-2.3%	39
Alaska	$47,954	1	2.8%	20	Nebraska	$32,929	30	0.7%	28
Arizona	$30,863	35	-4.1%	41	Nevada	$36,084	17	-2.2%	38
Arkansas	$25,814	50	-1.8%	37	New Hampshire	$39,171	8	8.1%	8
California	$37,009	12	1.9%	22	New Jersey	$43,924	2	1.0%	26
Colorado	$40,706	6	4.6%	15	New Mexico	$25,991	49	-6.1%	46
Connecticut	$40,243	7	-4.8%	42	New York	$33,028	29	0.7%	29
Delaware	$34,928	22	-5.3%	45	North Carolina	$31,979	33	3.3%	18
Florida	$29,745	39	-1.3%	34	North Dakota	$29,089	41	0.0%	31
Georgia	$34,099	25	5.4%	13	Ohio	$34,941	21	6.7%	10
Hawaii	$42,851	3	-1.4%	35	Oklahoma	$26,331	47	-5.1%	43
Idaho	$32,676	31	0.8%	27	Oregon	$36,374	15	12.4%	3
Illinois	$38,071	10	5.5%	12	Pennsylvania	$34,524	24	4.7%	14
Indiana	$33,385	28	16.5%	1	Rhode Island	$35,359	20	7.7%	9
Iowa	$35,519	19	4.4%	16	South Carolina	$29,071	42	-5.3%	44
Kansas	$30,341	37	4.2%	17	South Dakota	$29,578	40	-3.3%	40
Kentucky	$29,810	38	9.0%	6	Tennessee	$29,015	43	-1.5%	36
Louisiana	$27,949	44	5.9%	11	Texas	$32,039	32	1.3%	25
Maine	$33,858	26	8.6%	7	Utah	$36,480	13	-0.7%	32
Maryland	$41,041	4	1.8%	23	Vermont	$33,824	27	-8.1%	51
Massachusetts	$38,574	9	-7.4%	49	Virginia	$36,222	16	-6.4%	47
Michigan	$36,426	14	0.4%	30	Washington	$35,568	18	3.1%	19
Minnesota	$37,933	11	9.6%	5	West Virginia	$24,880	51	2.7%	21
Mississippi	$26,538	46	1.6%	24	Wisconsin	$40,955	5	12.5%	2
Missouri	$34,825	23	12.2%	4	Wyoming	$31,529	34	-7.5%	50

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

◇ **On average, females made up 58 percent of community college enrollment in 1996. Vermont had the highest percentage of female enrollees, 73 percent, while Alaska had the highest percentage of male enrollees, 62 percent.**

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Educational Attainment by Race and Gender: 1996

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	Male	Female	White	African American	Hispanic
Not a high school graduate	19.2%	19.0%	18.1%	26.8%	40.4%
High school graduate*	34.0%	36.4%	35.5%	36.4%	32.0%
Some college/no degree	19.1%	18.7%	18.7%	20.4%	15.0%
Associate degree	4.0%	4.8%	4.5%	3.5%	3.0%
Bachelor's degree	13.9%	12.6%	13.6%	7.9%	5.7%
Advanced degree	7.5%	5.1%	6.6%	2.9%	2.5%

* includes equivalency

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Educational Attainment by Age: 1996

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	18–24 Yrs.	25–34 Yrs.	35–44 Yrs.	45–54 Yrs.	55–64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.
Not a high school graduate	17.5%	12.7%	11.4%	15.5%	25.7%	38.5%
High school graduate*	33.0%	35.9%	33.7%	36.9%	38.7%	34.6%
Some college/no degree	34.7%	19.6%	18.9%	16.3%	13.5%	10.7%
Associate degree	3.5%	5.8%	6.5%	4.4%	2.7%	1.5%
Bachelor's degree	9.1%	17.7%	16.8%	13.7%	10.2%	7.3%
Advanced degree	0.5%	5.1%	9.3%	10.3%	6.7%	4.6%

* includes equivalency

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

◇ **Although the level of educational attainment nationwide has increased dramatically over the past decade, 18 percent of the nation's population aged 25 and older have attained less than a high school diploma, and 34 percent of the population have a high school diploma as their highest educational attainment.**

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Mean Earnings by Educational Attainment and Selected Individual Characteristics: 1994

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	Male	Female	White	African American	Hispanic	Average
Not a high school graduate	$16,633	$9,189	$13,941	$12,705	$13,733	$13,697
High school graduate*	$25,038	$14,955	$20,911	$16,446	$17,323	$20,248
Some college/associate degree	$27,636	$16,928	$22,648	$19,631	$21,041	$22,226
Bachelor's degree	$46,278	$26,483	$37,996	$30,938	$29,165	$37,224
Advanced degree	$67,032	$39,905	$56,475	$48,653	$51,898	$56,105

* includes equivalency

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Mean Earnings by Educational Attainment in Current and Constant 1994 Dollars: 1975–1994

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	Percent Change 1975–1994
Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Current Dollars						
Not a high school graduate	$6,198	$8,845	$10,726	$12,582	$13,697	121%
High school graduate*	$7,843	$11,314	$14,457	$17,820	$20,248	158%
Some college/associate degree	$8,388	$12,409	$16,349	$20,694	$22,226	165%
Bachelor's degree	$12,332	$18,075	$24,877	$31,112	$37,224	202%
Advanced degree	$16,725	$23,308	$32,909	$41,458	$56,105	235%
Constant 1994 Dollars						
Not a high school graduate	$17,073	$15,908	$14,773	$14,267	$13,697	-20%
High school graduate*	$21,605	$20,349	$19,912	$20,206	$20,248	-6%
Some college/associate degree	$23,106	$22,318	$22,518	$23,465	$22,226	-4%
Bachelor's degree	$33,970	$32,509	$34,264	$35,278	$37,224	10%
Advanced degree	$46,071	$41,920	$45,326	$47,009	$56,105	22%

* includes equivalency

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

◇ The average expected lifetime earnings for a graduate with an associate degree is more than $1 million, about $250,000 more than for an individual with only a high school diploma.

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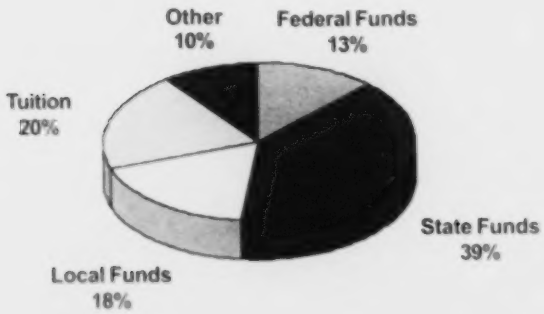
Revenue Sources: 1994

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

National breakdown for community college revenue sources

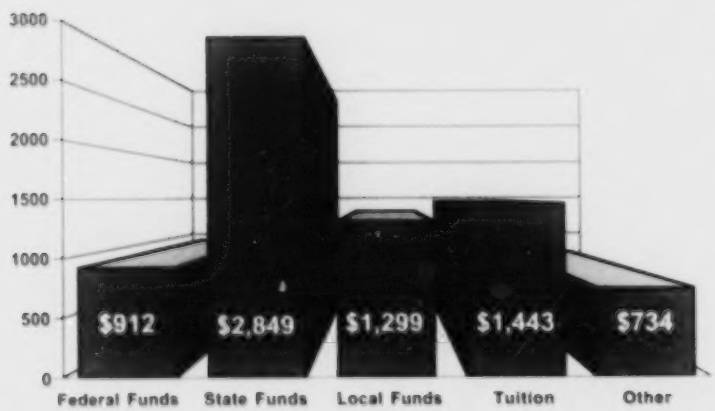


SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Revenues per FTE Student: 1994

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

National averages for community college revenues per full-time-equivalent student



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Revenues for Public Community Colleges: 1994

N·A·T·I·O·N·A·L P·E·R·S·P·E·C·T·I·V·E

IN THOUSANDS

	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Tuition	Other	Total Funds
Alabama	$81,102	$178,120	$3,078	$81,761	$30,384	$374,447
Alaska	$0	$1,759	$582	$363	$680	$3,383
Arizona	$58,178	$80,008	$182,005	$90,338	$32,087	$442,615
Arkansas	$15,168	$52,706	$2,672	$17,656	$8,445	$96,646
California	$367,747	$1,557,993	$1,284,299	$333,473	$392,889	$3,936,401
Colorado	$40,165	$93,358	$25,058	$80,142	$26,221	$264,944
Connecticut	$14,799	$82,852	$0	$44,078	$6,631	$148,361
Delaware	$5,408	$40,393	$5,031	$12,000	$5,002	$67,834
Florida	$160,226	$624,224	$13,787	$272,330	$106,619	$1,177,185
Georgia	$53,090	$255,267	$9,324	$79,711	$40,449	$437,840
Hawaii	$7,500	$85,951	$175	$14,041	$9,402	$117,069
Idaho	$6,700	$17,608	$9,556	$7,216	$9,765	$50,845
Illinois	$139,549	$306,619	$387,194	$227,249	$145,399	$1,206,009
Indiana	$35,310	$122,444	$2	$47,064	$36,055	$240,875
Iowa	$57,079	$122,056	$25,367	$86,704	$65,669	$356,875
Kansas	$44,223	$64,781	$100,649	$43,726	$38,087	$291,465
Kentucky	$29,999	$79,497	$76	$35,254	$12,058	$156,885
Louisiana	$19,949	$42,346	$2,098	$25,962	$10,131	$100,486
Maine	$5,725	$23,061	$105	$10,727	$5,735	$45,353
Maryland	$51,219	$111,284	$124,664	$137,112	$41,494	$465,772
Massachusetts	$50,474	$144,541	$71	$120,390	$17,751	$333,227
Michigan	$101,244	$262,127	$217,427	$232,510	$84,751	$898,058
Minnesota	$72,925	$250,415	$23,204	$142,274	$80,246	$569,063
Mississippi	$64,443	$112,090	$27,006	$49,228	$35,389	$288,156
Missouri	$44,557	$86,036	$64,256	$69,020	$34,828	$298,696

Forty-four percent of all U.S. undergraduates attend community colleges.

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	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Tuition	Other	Total Funds
Montana	$14,574	$13,474	$4,019	$7,123	$4,753	$43,943
Nebraska	$19,308	$38,026	$47,250	$21,406	$16,440	$142,430
Nevada	$6,011	$46,435	$220	$13,527	$4,305	$70,499
New Hampshire	$5,171	$14,841	$53	$17,768	$1,502	$39,335
New Jersey	$52,540	$126,461	$162,613	$186,349	$40,462	$568,425
New Mexico	$35,784	$74,041	$37,344	$21,006	$26,057	$194,232
New York	$171,947	$539,738	$266,600	$443,735	$118,435	$1,540,455
North Carolina	$68,282	$428,158	$74,339	$73,652	$53,440	$697,870
North Dakota	$13,432	$18,549	$22	$12,938	$11,071	$56,012
Ohio	$77,801	$252,204	$71,310	$226,076	$71,749	$699,140
Oklahoma	$40,611	$103,733	$14,994	$36,588	$43,548	$239,474
Oregon	$63,154	$130,780	$110,196	$69,947	$59,944	$434,021
Pennsylvania	$62,145	$146,727	$75,624	$149,037	$39,665	$473,198
Rhode Island	$6,504	$28,028	$0	$17,935	$5,461	$57,928
South Carolina	$48,967	$123,783	$22,390	$61,268	$26,891	$283,298
South Dakota	$857	$0	$0	$454	$247	$1,559
Tennessee	$66,185	$144,804	$255	$58,425	$14,812	$284,482
Texas	$245,239	$729,706	$261,148	$278,612	$175,755	$1,690,461
Utah	$18,304	$60,994	$248	$29,326	$22,056	$130,928
Vermont	$3,152	$1,856	$0	$5,854	$345	$11,207
Virginia	$56,470	$183,018	$1,088	$114,324	$17,393	$372,292
Washington	$77,729	$418,831	$13,313	$149,757	$111,311	$770,941
West Virginia	$5,536	$13,592	$0	$7,257	$3,454	$29,839
Wisconsin	$64,126	$145,261	$246,471	$93,932	$62,534	$612,323
Wyoming	$9,196	$44,381	$13,899	$11,537	$12,406	$91,418
Grand Total	**$2,759,806**	**$8,624,957**	**$3,931,083**	**$4,368,164**	**$2,220,199**	**$21,904,209**

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics Survey

The average age of community college students is 29 years.

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Remedial Education at Public Colleges: 1995

N·A·T·I·O·N·A·L P·E·R·S·P·E·C·T·I·V·E

	Community College	Four-Year College
Offer Remedial Education		
Reading, writing, or mathematics	100%	81%
Reading	99%	52%
Writing	99%	71%
Mathematics	99%	78%
Average Number of Courses Offered		
Reading	2.7	1.6
Writing	2.7	1.5
Mathematics	3.6	2.0
First-Time Freshmen Enrollment		
Reading, writing, or mathematics	41%	22%
Reading	20%	8%
Writing	25%	12%
Mathematics	34%	18%
Type of Credit Offered		
Reading		
Degree credit, subject	1%	2%
Degree credit, elective	8%	15%
Institutional credit	82%	74%
No credit	9%	9%
Writing		
Degree credit, subject	2%	6%
Degree credit, elective	8%	11%
Institutional credit	81%	71%
No credit	9%	12%
Mathematics		
Degree credit, subject	2%	4%
Degree credit, elective	7%	9%
Institutional credit	81%	74%
No credit	11%	13%

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

◇ **According to a 1996 report from the National Center for Education Statistics, all public community colleges and 81 percent of public four-year colleges offered remedial courses. At public community colleges, 41 percent of first-time freshmen enrolled in remedial courses. At public four-year colleges, about 25 percent enrolled in remedial courses.**

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Percentage of Population Aged 18 and Older Served by a Community College: 1994–95

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	Headcount Enrollment			Percentage of Population Served	
	Fall Only 1995	Full Yr. 1994–95	Population Aged 18 & Older (1995)	Fall Only 1995	Full Yr. 1994–95
Alabama	147,587	266,950	3,172,837	4.7%	8.4%
Alaska	840	2,806	414,364	0.2%	0.7%
Arizona	155,264	264,476	3,024,670	5.1%	8.7%
Arkansas	26,798	47,341	1,834,248	1.5%	2.6%
California	1,080,275	1,921,532	22,795,537	4.7%	8.4%
Colorado	83,632	154,412	2,765,385	3.0%	5.6%
Connecticut	44,569	66,733	2,476,929	1.8%	2.7%
Delaware	11,664	15,829	538,371	2.2%	2.9%
Florida	354,023	675,363	10,794,242	3.3%	6.3%
Georgia	94,736	147,617	5,277,288	1.8%	2.8%
Hawaii	27,278	36,231	877,553	3.1%	4.1%
Idaho	15,858	24,447	815,337	1.9%	3.0%
Illinois	341,792	693,925	8,704,046	3.9%	8.0%
Indiana	42,703	78,039	4,316,112	1.0%	1.8%
Iowa	57,475	89,657	2,117,253	2.7%	4.2%
Kansas	77,059	142,324	1,872,567	4.1%	7.6%
Kentucky	49,986	76,139	2,887,511	1.7%	2.6%
Louisiana	40,095	65,941	3,103,120	1.3%	2.1%
Maine	7,005	14,052	936,487	0.7%	1.5%
Maryland	109,264	171,760	3,770,472	2.9%	4.6%
Massachusetts	84,623	138,206	4,641,696	1.8%	3.0%
Michigan	206,140	365,210	7,029,898	2.9%	5.2%
Minnesota	92,256	142,241	3,364,056	2.7%	4.2%
Mississippi	52,565	77,114	1,935,334	2.7%	4.0%
Missouri	76,656	129,247	3,941,971	1.9%	3.3%
Montana	6,943	11,991	634,147	1.1%	1.9%
Nebraska	37,518	80,525	1,193,815	3.1%	6.7%
Nevada	35,879	60,739	1,131,522	3.2%	5.4%
New Hampshire	13,603	18,913	853,284	1.6%	2.2%
New Jersey	137,449	203,108	5,981,775	2.3%	3.4%
New Mexico	34,787	54,136	1,185,302	2.9%	4.6%
New York	262,815	371,562	13,599,219	1.9%	2.7%
North Carolina	147,250	273,743	5,396,019	2.7%	5.1%
North Dakota	8,669	12,501	470,922	1.8%	2.7%
Ohio	152,739	246,610	8,290,658	1.8%	3.0%
Oklahoma	71,902	114,428	2,399,648	3.0%	4.8%
Oregon	80,561	178,005	2,343,545	3.4%	7.6%
Pennsylvania	112,283	179,525	9,162,540	1.2%	2.0%
Rhode Island	18,315	27,744	752,183	2.4%	3.7%
South Carolina	61,697	117,889	2,728,903	2.3%	4.3%
South Dakota	3,510	4,569	522,598	0.7%	0.9%
Tennessee	84,226	124,507	3,945,754	2.1%	3.2%
Texas	423,006	710,367	13,323,574	3.2%	5.3%
Utah	30,728	44,140	1,276,790	2.4%	3.5%
Vermont	5,021	8,423	438,011	1.1%	1.9%
Virginia	130,781	216,763	5,005,831	2.6%	4.3%
Washington	168,370	291,078	4,012,536	4.2%	7.3%
West Virginia	7,344	9,832	1,406,272	0.5%	0.7%
Wisconsin	107,366	237,796	3,769,666	2.8%	6.3%
Wyoming	18,059	31,204	343,916	5.3%	9.1%
United States	**5,440,964**	**9,437,690**	**194,015,318**	**2.8%**	**4.9%**

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census

◇ **In 1994–95, more than 9 percent of persons aged 18 or older in Wyoming were enrolled in a community college. During that same time nationwide, nearly 5 percent of persons aged 18 and older attended credit classes at community colleges.**

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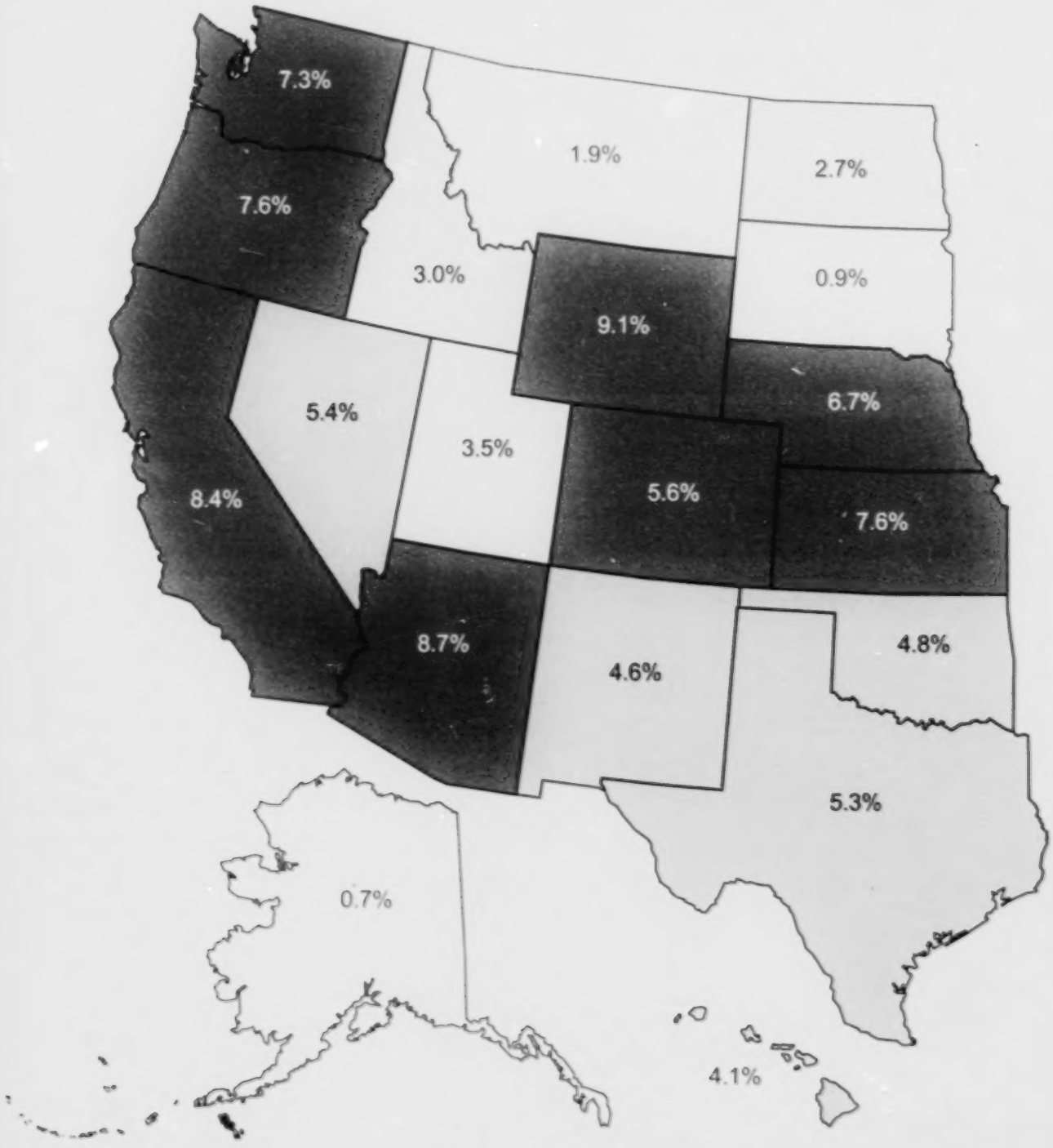
Distribution of Community College Students: 1994–95

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

Percentage of population aged 18 and older attending community college, full-year enrollment



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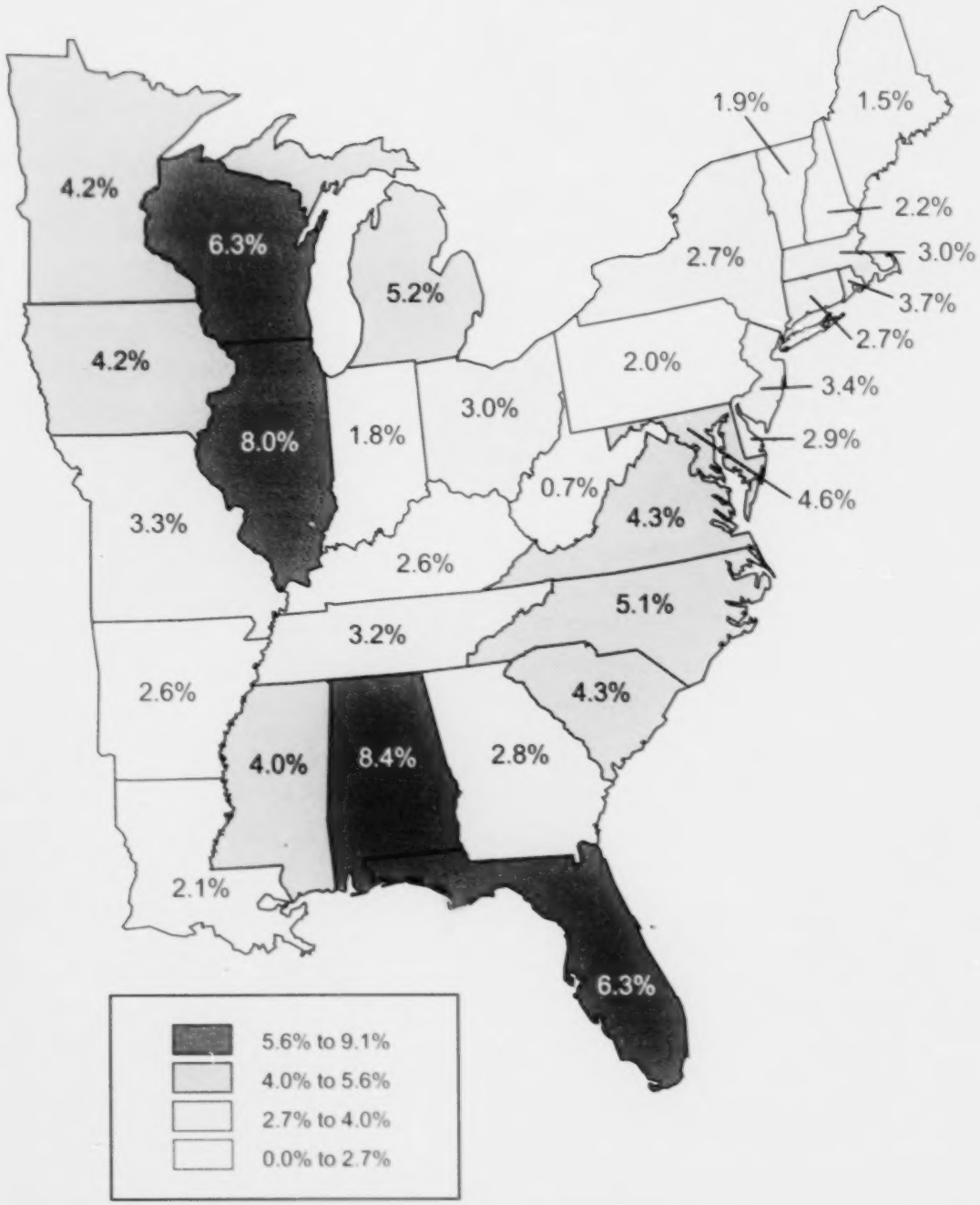

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census

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ALABAMA

As is the case in most states, when the economy picks up, Alabama's public two-year colleges lose students to the workforce. State officials are expecting a few hundred students less than in fall 1996.

That number is significantly lower than it was a few years ago, before the state pared its system of two-year colleges by 13. Through a series of mergers and a restructuring aimed at reducing duplication between community colleges and degree-granting technical schools, the statewide system has settled in with 19 community colleges, two junior colleges, and 10 two-year technical colleges.

Still, the budget has hovered consistently at about $194 million for the past two years. State dollars for fiscal year 1998 were uncertain at the time of publication.

By fall 1998, each of the state's two-year colleges will switch from academic quarters to a semester system.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	31
Independent	4
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	45,986
Part-time	101,591
Trends	
1995 enrollment	147,587
1990 enrollment	75,903
By race	
African American	29,077
Asian/Pacific	1,605
Hispanic	2,588
Native American	775
Nonresident alien	373
Unknown	1,128
White	112,041
By gender	
Male	91,969
Female	55,618

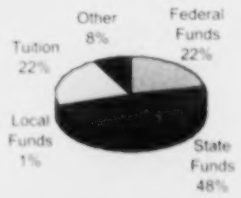
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$34,037
Public 4-year	$41,248
Independent 2-year	$28,181
Independent 4-year	$34,129

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,169
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,132
1995–96	$1,317

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

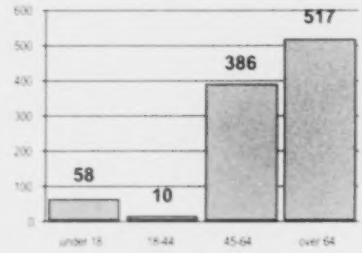
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	25.4%
2025	25.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.1%
Hispanic	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.2%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	72.9%
2025	71.5%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.9%
5 to 17 years old	18.3%
18 to 24 years old	10.2%
25 to 44 years old	30.4%
45 to 64 years old	21.2%
65 and older	13.0%
Median age	34.9 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	12.6%
Less than high school*	32.2%
High school graduate*	29.4%
Some college (no degree)	19.3%
Associate degree	4.9%
Bachelor's degree & higher	14.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	72.4	32
Female	55.3	40

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$88.7
National rank	25

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.6%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	141,746
1997	91,569
Percent change	-37.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	94,500	93.2%
Transportation services	2,500	86.2%
Agricultural services	16,600	83.4%
Health services	101,500	77.9%
Transportation by air	2,300	76.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	10,400	41.1%
Mining	3,500	28.7%
Federal, civilian	15,500	25.8%
Farm	11,000	18.1%
Federal, military	4,900	9.0%

AACC CAREERLINE

The community college job source is online at

www.aacc.nche.edu/commun/times/cccareer.htm.

ALASKA

The impact of the Exxon *Valdez* oil spill in Alaska lingers, as industries across the state carefully prepare their employees to respond to environmental concerns related to their products. As a result, enrollments at Alaska's only formally designated community college remain stable as it continues to offer more oil and hazardous waste cleanup courses.

The University of Alaska has satellite campuses that also carry out the community college mission; enrollments at those sites are creeping up ever so slightly as they receive more Russian students in petroleum technology courses.

At the same time, the colleges lost just about 1 percent in state budget dollars for fiscal year 1998; like other state-funded institutions, Alaska's colleges are feeling pressure from the legislature to reduce their budgets.

Meanwhile, the university's satellite campuses are increasing their emphasis on distance learning, transmitting college-level courses to the state's most remote villages—some of which are not yet connected by roads.

In a pilot project on one of the satellite campuses, welfare recipients are enrolling in short-term training programs to learn skills that could help them land entry-level jobs. Sixteen students completed a six-week customer service training course in June 1997; by midsummer, 10 of the students had landed paying jobs.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	5
Independent	—
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	82
Part-time	758
Trends	
1995 enrollment	840
1990 enrollment	394
By race	
African American	9
Asian/Pacific	12
Hispanic	18
Native American	61
Nonresident alien	6
Unknown	200
White	534
By gender	
Male	367
Female	473

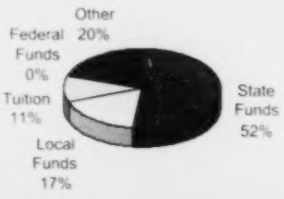
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$51,052
Public 4-year	$48,556
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$37,705

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$12,850
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,320
1995–96	$2,120

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

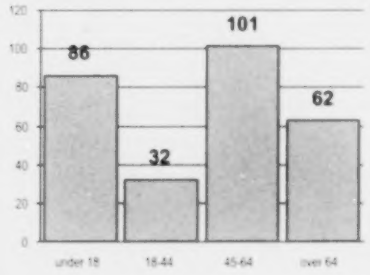
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	4.1%
2025	4.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	4.4%
2025	20.4%
Hispanic	
1995	4.0%
2025	6.3%
Native American	
1995	14.6%
2025	10.1%
White	
1995	72.9%
2025	59.1%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	8.2%
5 to 17 years old	22.2%
18 to 24 years old	10.8%
25 to 44 years old	33.4%
45 to 64 years old	20.3%
65 and older	5.2%
Median age	31.9 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.9%
Less than high school*	14.2%
High school graduate*	30.4%
Some college (no degree)	28.4%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree & higher	20.3%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	79.2	8
Female	66.4	6

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$22.7
National rank	46

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	6.9%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	34,951
1997	37,460
Percent change	7.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	15,100	102.0%
Transportation services	2,000	90.9%
Business services	13,000	78.3%
Social services	8,900	74.8%
Educational services	1,900	73.1%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	500	26.3%
Farm	100	14.3%
Federal, civilian	1,700	8.5%
Federal, military	2,500	8.4%
Pipeline transportation	100	7.1%

Arizona

Arizona has a newly accredited college, Estrella Mountain Community College in metropolitan Maricopa County. Although enrollments in colleges in the state's fastest-growing areas continue to rise, enrollments in outlying areas remain flat.

The state legislature is responding by pumping money into the colleges' distance learning program, with a focus on rural areas. That mission accounts for a chunk of the $11.1 million increase the colleges won from the state for fiscal year 1998. Overall, however, Arizona's economy is thriving, and the colleges, for several years, have enjoyed annual increases in state funding of about 8 percent.

Former Arizona governor Fife Symington vetoed legislation that would have allowed the state's 20 community colleges to offer baccalaureate degrees, saying the issue needs more study. The bill's sponsor has formed a study committee that will meet in fall 1997, and college officials expect the legislation to be reintroduced in January 1998.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	19
Independent	1
Tribal	1

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	39,065
Part-time	116,199
Trends	
1995 enrollment	155,264
1990 enrollment	154,511
By race	
African American	5,381
Asian/Pacific	3,943
Hispanic	25,849
Native American	7,256
Nonresident alien	1,378
Unknown	6,442
White	105,005
By gender	
Male	65,353
Female	89,911

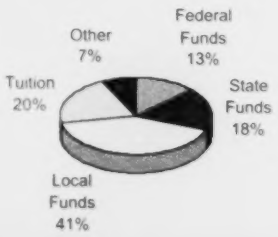
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$43,395
Public 4-year	$46,225
Independent 2-year	$24,121
Independent 4-year	$41,724

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$5,127
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$735
1995–96	$764

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

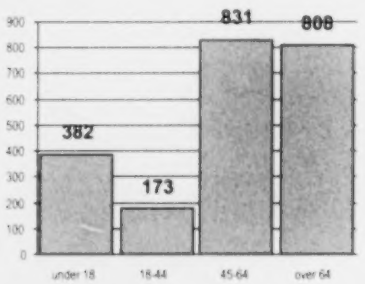
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	2.9%
2025	3.4%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.6%
2025	2.3%
Hispanic	
1995	17.1%
2025	24.4%
Native American	
1995	4.8%
2025	3.9%
White	
1995	73.7%
2025	66.1%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.7%
5 to 17 years old	18.2%
18 to 24 years old	9.7%
25 to 44 years old	31.2%
45 to 64 years old	19.9%
65 and older	13.2%
Median age	34.4 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	14.4%
Less than high school*	22.1%
High school graduate*	26.4%
Some college (no degree)	27.0%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree & higher	18.1%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	76.7	18
Female	59.6	29

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$94.1
National rank	24

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.7%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	194,119
1997	147,710
Percent change	-24.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	156,200	115.8%
Business services	168,300	115.2%
Transportation services	7,700	108.5%
Agricultural services	28,900	90.6%
Amusement	36,400	60.6%

Top Two Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	2,700	15.6%
Farm	1,800	7.6%

Arkansas

Since the state converted 10 of its vocational-technical institutes to degree-granting technical colleges in 1992, enrollments in the colleges have grown by more than 10 percent a year. At the same time, enrollments in public community colleges and two-year branches of universities have leveled off.

The state budget allocation for two-year colleges, meanwhile, is keeping pace with enrollments. A 1997 state legislative initiative increased funding for higher education; two-thirds of the new funding will go to community and technical colleges, officials say. With the more than $10 million increase the colleges have won since fiscal year 1996, they are constructing new buildings on campuses and expanding their workforce development training programs.

In an effort to introduce previously unserved areas of Arkansas to the two-year college concept, the institutions will embark on a marketing campaign this school year. Its aim is to enhance the image of technical education and to work closely with high schools across the state to recruit new graduates for the technical colleges.

Note: In the figures below, multiple branch campuses of the same university that are not separately accredited are considered one college by AACC.

State administrators for community colleges are listed on pages 76–79.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	22
Independent	1
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	12,144
Part-time	14,654
Trends	
1995 enrollment	26,798
1990 enrollment	19,218
By race	
African American	3,979
Asian/Pacific	335
Hispanic	223
Native American	283
White	21,836
Unknown	47
Nonresident alien	95
By gender	
Male	10,573
Female	16,225

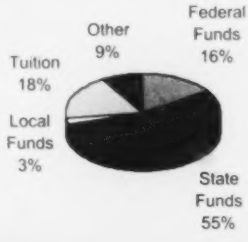
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$29,506
Public 4-year	$39,498
Independent 2-year	$13,109
Independent 4-year	$35,241

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,413
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1993–94	$884
1994–95	$903

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

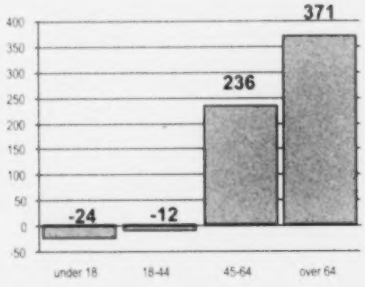
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	15.7%
2025	15.0%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.0%
Hispanic	
1995	1.1%
2025	2.1%
Native American	
1995	0.6%
2025	0.6%
White	
1995	82.1%
2025	81.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.0%
5 to 17 years old	19.3%
18 to 24 years old	9.9%
25 to 44 years old	28.3%
45 to 64 years old	21.1%
65 and older	14.4%
Median age	35.2 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	11.4%
Less than high school*	32.5%
High school graduate*	33.0%
Some college (no degree)	18.7%
Associate degree	3.6%
Bachelor's degree & higher	12.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	71.9	34
Female	58.4	32

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$50.6
National rank	33

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.6%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	73,982
1997	54,580
Percent change	-26.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	13,300	81.6%
Health services	68,700	76.8%
Business services	48,000	76.6%
Transportation services	1,500	75.0%
Social services	21,200	59.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	4,300	37.7%
Mining	1,400	21.5%
Farm	12,900	19.5%
Federal, civilian	3,400	15.8%
Communications	500	5.4%

California

Officials at California's public community college system—the nation's largest with more than 100 colleges—predict a 3.5 percent growth in credit-seeking students for fall 1997, resulting from an increase in the state's population and the stability of tuition and fees at the colleges. Although the state has recovered from an early-1990s recession, the colleges are still busy retraining adult students for jobs that have not yet reappeared.

As the economy recovers, the colleges are rebuilding with help from generous annual allotments from the state legislature. The colleges won a $278 million increase in state dollars between fiscal years 1996 and 1997; officials expect another raise in fiscal year 1998.

Still, authorities say the colleges are underfunded and need more money to upgrade equipment, instruction, and particularly technology, which was somewhat neglected during years of lower funding earlier in the decade.

Authorities expect an infusion in fiscal year 1998 of up to $65 million for college programs that will aid the state's welfare reform effort. Much of the money will be used to provide supplemental services—child care, counseling, and job placement, for example—that will enable adult students to enroll in training programs.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	106
Independent	11
Tribal	1

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	315,403
Part-time	764,872
Trends	
1995 enrollment	1,080,275
1990 enrollment	1,069,420
By race	
African American	88,723
Asian/Pacific	156,157
Hispanic	234,069
Native American	13,507
Nonresident alien	45,226
Unknown	50,305
White	492,286
By gender	
Male	473,496
Female	606,779

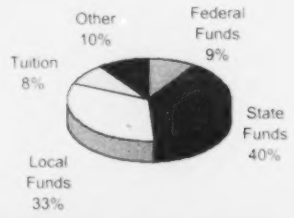
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$50,368
Public 4-year	$57,051
Independent 2-year	$30,608
Independent 4-year	$56,089

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,171
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$365
1995–96	$362

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

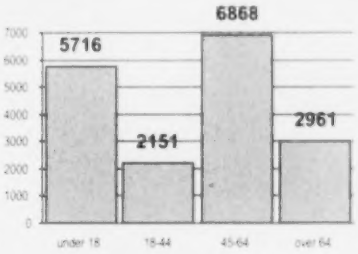
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	5.9%
2025	4.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	8.9%
2025	12.9%
Hispanic	
1995	22.6%
2025	30.1%
Native American	
1995	0.7%
2025	0.6%
White	
1995	61.9%
2025	51.6%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	8.6%
5 to 17 years old	19.2%
18 to 24 years old	9.4%
25 to 44 years old	33.4%
45 to 64 years old	18.3%
65 and older	11.0%
Median age	32.7 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	14.2%
Less than high school*	24.8%
High school graduate*	23.1%
Some college (no degree)	23.8%
Associate degree	7.5%
Bachelor's degree & higher	20.8%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	74.8	25
Female	56.5	35

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$873.7
National rank	1

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	6.3%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	2,415,121
1997	2,445,920
Percent change	1.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	1,146,700	92.3%
Health services	897,300	91.1%
Transportation services	57,800	83.2%
Social services	337,400	82.6%
Agricultural services	199,000	69.9%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Mining	9,000	19.1%
Water transportation	3,200	16.1%
Pvt. household services	28,100	11.6%
Railroad transportation	1,900	11.2%
Farm	29,400	10.6%

Colorado

One of Colorado's two-year district colleges has converted to a state-system college, reflecting a trend in which community colleges receive less of their funding from local sources and more support from the state. Colorado counts a virtual college—Colorado Electronic Community College—in its roster of two-year institutions.

Enrollments at Colorado colleges are growing slowly, after flattening out for a few years as the state's economy improved. The state legislature is adding dollars to community college coffers each year, partly in anticipation of a surge in enrollments as predicted by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education and the Colorado Legislative Research Council. The state-supported colleges reaped a $100 million appropriation from the state's general fund for fiscal year 1998, up about $10 million from the year before.

The colleges are taking an innovative approach in carving out their role in the state's welfare reform efforts. A pilot program at Trinidad State Junior College will focus on teaching basic workplace skills rather than occupational skills to welfare recipients. Because state law limits welfare recipients to one year in vocational training, the program aims to teach basic computer and other skills in courses that place students according to their pre-enrollment level of expertise. The program has been widely embraced by Colorado's business community.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	15
Independent	—
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	24,886
Part-time	58,746
Trends	
1995 enrollment	83,632
1990 enrollment	76,791
By race	
African American	4,112
Asian/Pacific	2,209
Hispanic	11,028
Native American	1,134
Nonresident alien	879
Unknown	3,180
White	61,090
By gender	
Male	35,414
Female	48,218

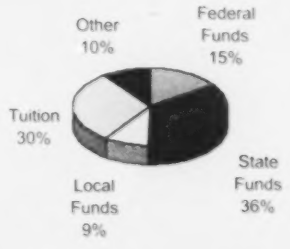
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$31,598
Public 4-year	$46,709
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$47,060

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,034
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,282
1995–96	$1,340

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

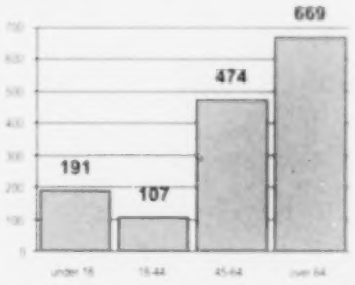
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	3.9%
2025	4.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.9%
2025	3.2%
Hispanic	
1995	11.9%
2025	17.1%
Native American	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.0%
White	
1995	81.5%
2025	73.9%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.1%
5 to 17 years old	19.0%
18 to 24 years old	9.3%
25 to 44 years old	32.9%
45 to 64 years old	21.7%
65 and older	10.1%
Median age	35.0 years

Population Changes Between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	9.8%
Less than high school*	16.2%
High school graduate*	26.9%
Some college (no degree)	25.9%
Associate degree	6.6%
Bachelor's degree & higher	24.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	80.4	3
Female	67.2	4

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Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$99.8
National rank	23

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.5%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	123,308
1997	86,160
Percent change	-30.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	195,000	111.7%
Transportation services	7,700	100.0%
Health services	116,900	89.4%
Social services	50,900	88.7%
Transportation by air	17,000	87.7%

Top Four Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Mining	6,700	25.7%
Pvt. household services	3,000	17.5%
Farm	5,200	12.9%
Federal, military	2,900	5.5%

Connecticut

Fall credit headcount at Connecticut's 12 public community-technical colleges is expected to hover around 41,000 this year, as the state's economy continues to recover after hitting bottom in the early 1990s.

The state legislature, meanwhile, is funding college services at about the same level it has for the past several years, after adding $10 million to the 1996–97 budget to fund negotiated salary increases. The fiscal year 1998 state allocation for the colleges is $93,954,201.

A new chancellor of the state's community college system is refocusing the two-year institutions to become what he calls 21st-century colleges. The colleges are charged with looking at ways of doing business that emphasize customer satisfaction, technical literacy, and instructional technology.

In addition, the state government has offered an early-retirement incentive to college employees through which officials expect to downsize staff by 10 percent.

Source information is on pages 74–75.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	12
Independent	4
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	11,502
Part-time	33,067
Trends	
1995 enrollment	44,569
1990 enrollment	46,140
By race	
African American	5,156
Asian/Pacific	1,128
Hispanic	3,329
Native American	173
Nonresident alien	560
Unknown	1,581
White	32,642
By gender	
Male	17,029
Female	27,540

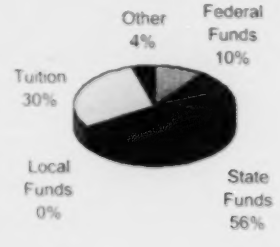
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$46,813
Public 4-year	$58,001
Independent 2-year	$26,857
Independent 4-year	$56,572

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,871
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,520
1995–96	$1,646

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

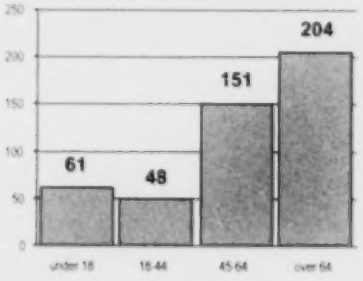
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	8.5%
2025	11.4%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.9%
2025	4.0%
Hispanic	
1995	7.0%
2025	13.3%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	82.3%
2025	71.1%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.8%
5 to 17 years old	17.6%
18 to 24 years old	8.0%
25 to 44 years old	32.4%
45 to 64 years old	20.9%
65 and older	14.3%
Median age	36.2 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	9.0%
Less than high school*	20.5%
High school graduate*	29.9%
Some college (no degree)	18.0%
Associate degree	6.4%
Bachelor's degree & higher	25.1%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	76.0	20
Female	60.7	22

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$110.4
National rank	21

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	5.2%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	160,102
1997	154,020
Percent change	-4.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	5,600	77.8%
Business services	93,400	77.6%
Health services	127,700	77.1%
Agricultural services	11,100	73.5%
Social services	39,500	67.2%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	4,200	28.6%
Mftg./durable goods	55,100	25.7%
Farm	1,600	15.2%
Mining	300	14.3%
Federal, military	900	4.5%

Delaware

Enrollments at Delaware Technical and Community College are expected to inch up by about 181 students to 11,100 this fall. Enrollments have remained static for the past several years.

At the same time, the college's budget is getting a boost from the state legislature. Lawmakers have added $3 million to last year's state budget allocation to cover a 3 percent pay raise—1 percent more than staff received the year before. In addition, the college's $56 million allocation from state coffers will add 24 new full-time faculty members to the campus. Administrators hope to replace most of the college's part-time faculty with full-time instructors.

State administrators for community colleges are listed on pages 76–79.

During the 1997–98 academic year, college administrators will centralize coordination of distance education and open instructional technology centers at its four campuses. At the centers, faculty members will learn diverse instructional methods. Additionally, the college is instituting a faculty mentoring and training program.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	1
Independent	—
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	4,199
Part-time	7,465
Trends	
1995 enrollment	11,664
1990 enrollment	10,828
By race	
African American	1,854
Asian/Pacific	259
Hispanic	259
Native American	107
Nonresident alien	59
Unknown	0
White	9,125
By gender	
Male	4,700
Female	6,964

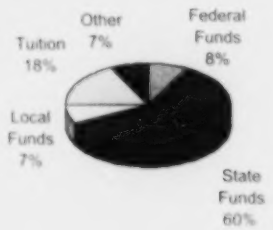
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$40,011
Public 4-year	$51,371
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$50,219

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$9,168
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,266
1995–96	$1,266

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

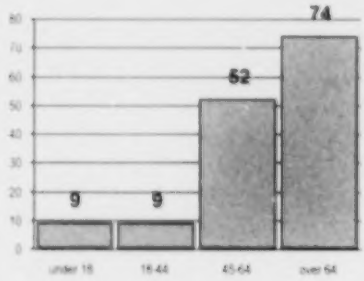
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	17.8%
2025	21.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.6%
2025	3.0%
Hispanic	
1995	2.6%
2025	5.3%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	77.7%
2025	69.6%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.9%
5 to 17 years old	17.4%
18 to 24 years old	9.0%
25 to 44 years old	33.7%
45 to 64 years old	20.3%
65 and older	12.8%
Median age	35.0 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.4%
Less than high school*	22.0%
High school graduate*	33.1%
Some college (no degree)	19.4%
Associate degree	6.1%
Bachelor's degree & higher	19.5%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	77.2	15
Female	62.9	16

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$226.7
National rank	42

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.1%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	27,652
1997	22,600
Percent change	-18.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	24,900	88.6%
Health services	24,200	85.5%
Transportation services	700	77.8%
Agricultural services	2,900	76.3%
Social services	9,500	67.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	900	29.0%
Farm	1,200	27.9%
Federal, civilian	400	6.8%
Communications	100	4.8%
Mftg./nondurable goods	900	1.9%

FLORIDA

After a downturn in enrollments over the past several years, officials at Florida's public community colleges predict that the student base will begin to stabilize and perhaps even increase beginning with the 1997 school year.

At the same time, the colleges' slice of the state budget pie continued to grow in the second year of the system's new performance-based budgeting plan. The colleges will receive a record $725.1 million from state coffers in fiscal year 1998, up more than $80 million from just two years ago. Officials say the new budgeting formula is still in development; benchmarks will be determined this school year.

The colleges are using much of their windfall to enhance their distance learning offerings. The Florida Community College Distance Learning Consortium, working in conjunction with the state university system, is looking at how to expand higher education's use of distance technology systemwide. Meanwhile, the colleges are beginning to offer a "distance learning library," an Internet-based resource for references, library instruction, borrowing privileges, document delivery, and access to library facilities. The state legislature funded the initiative with $2 million for fiscal year 1998.

A world of information about community colleges is available through the AACC home page at www.aacc.nche.edu.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	28
Independent	4
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	122,624
Part-time	231,399
Trends	
1995 enrollment	354,023
1990 enrollment	318,724
By race	
African American	47,921
Asian/Pacific	9,136
Hispanic	51,034
Native American	1,945
Nonresident alien	6,025
Unknown	20
White	237,945
By gender	
Male	145,557
Female	208,466

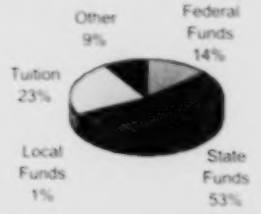
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$35,795
Public 4-year	$45,865
Independent 2-year	$29,530
Independent 4-year	$43,204

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,263
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,113
1995–96	$1,103

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

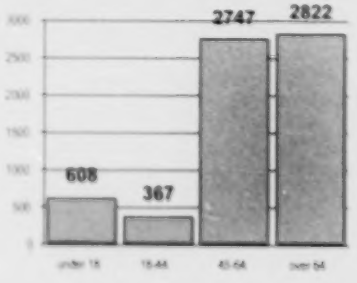
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	12.9%
2025	13.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.4%
2025	2.1%
Hispanic	
1995	12.1%
2025	19.3%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	73.3%
2025	64.5%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.6%
5 to 17 years old	17.1%
18 to 24 years old	8.1%
25 to 44 years old	29.2%
45 to 64 years old	20.5%
65 and older	18.5%
Median age	37.6 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	14.3%
Less than high school*	25.7%
High school graduate*	30.2%
Some college (no degree)	20.4%
Associate degree	6.8%
Bachelor's degree & higher	16.9%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	70.4	39
Female	54.5	42

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$317.8
National rank	5

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.9%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	701,842
1997	464,280
Percent change	-34.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	631,200	113.9%
Transportation services	36,800	110.5%
Business services	613,000	107.5%
Pipeline transportation	100	100.0%
Social services	208,600	98.8%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	22,100	27.1%
Mining	1,500	12.9%
Federal, military	8,800	7.0%
Farm	4,100	3.7%
Mfg.–durable goods	1,500	0.5%

GEORGIA

Georgia has two types of community college systems—a university system governed by the Georgia Board of Regents and a technical institute system governed by the Department of Technical and Adult Education.

The Georgia Board of Regents has undertaken two sweeping initiatives that will affect each of its two-year institutions. First, all 14 public community colleges will be converted from a quarter system to a semester system. Along with this, each institution is undergoing a curriculum review to ease the transferability of course credit from institution to institution. Second, the Board of Regents is in the process of implementing higher admission standards, based on a combination of SAT scores and high school grade point average, for the fall 2001 semester. The standards are designed to ensure that students attending community colleges are better prepared to succeed.

To satisfy the demand for occupation-specific coursework, the Department of Technical and Adult Education has created a number of Technical Education Centers in rural communities. The institutes appeal to short-term students (especially continuing education students) by offering new technical certificates of credit for courses as brief as 15 hours. State funding for these institutes has ballooned from $112.9 million in fiscal year 1996 to $166.3 million for fiscal year 1997; much of the increase is targeted toward building the centers.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	25
Independent	8
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	45,829
Part-time	48,907
Trends	
1995 enrollment	94,736
1990 enrollment	64,336
By race	
African American	26,219
Asian/Pacific	1,723
Hispanic	1,271
Native American	320
Nonresident alien	964
Unknown	929
White	63,309
By gender	
Male	36,799
Female	57,937

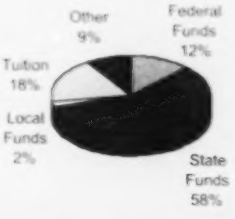
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$32,086
Public 4-year	$42,401
Independent 2-year	$27,568
Independent 4-year	$41,687

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$7,477
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,023
1995–96	$1,062

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

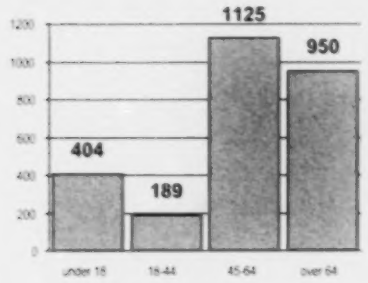
African American	
1995	27.5%
2025	32.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.5%
2025	2.4%
Hispanic	
1995	2.0%
2025	3.4%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	68.8%
2025	61.5%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.5%
5 to 17 years old	19.0%
18 to 24 years old	10.0%
25 to 44 years old	33.5%
45 to 64 years old	20.0%
65 and older	9.9%
Median age	**33.3 years**

Source information is on pages 74–75.

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	14.1%
Less than high school*	28.7%
High school graduate*	30.3%
Some college (no degree)	18.9%
Associate degree	4.8%
Bachelor's degree & higher	17.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	75.8	21
Female	59.2	30

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$183.0
National rank	11

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.5%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	402,228
1997	295,640
Percent change	-24.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	20,500	144.4%
Health services	289,800	131.1%
Business services	261,800	105.4%
Social services	69,600	81.4%
Agricultural services	26,500	78.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	11,800	29.3%
Farm	16,000	23.8%
Railroad transportation	800	9.6%
Federal, civilian	3,900	3.8%
Water transportation	100	2.8%

Hawaii

The seven public community colleges serving the Hawaiian Islands have experienced burgeoning enrollments for the past several years as tourism across the state has declined and workers have lost their jobs. College officials also expect more first-year students to begin their higher education experience at community colleges as tuition continues its rapid rise at the state's four-year universities. As a result, officials predict they will enroll 29,888 fall credit students this year, an increase of more than 4,000 over last year.

Still, the community colleges will see about $2.6 million less from state budgeteers in fiscal year 1998 than they did last year. The new allocation reflects a mandate from the governor to restrict funds to every state agency. Community colleges are reacting to the cuts with significant layoffs of nonteaching faculty and a restriction on travel, equipment, supplies, repairs, and maintenance.

In addition, the colleges have traded a number of traditional, trade-oriented programs for new ones in fields such as allied health, aeronautics maintenance, and marine repair. The schools are offering two new associate degrees—an associate in technical science and a terminal vocational program. They also have added a few certificate programs in liberal arts, including one in Hawaiian studies, to their schedule of classes.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	7
Independent	2
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	11,164
Part-time	16,114
Trends	
1995 enrollment	27,278
1990 enrollment	21,828
By race	
African American	377
Asian/Pacific	19,628
Hispanic	633
Native American	102
Nonresident alien	620
Unknown	33
White	5,885
By gender	
Male	11,643
Female	15,635

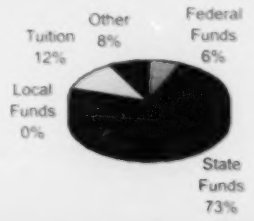
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$42,967
Public 4-year	$55,155
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$43,631

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,841
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$500
1995–96	$524

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

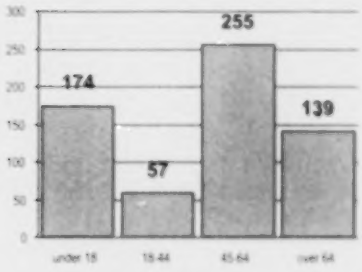
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	2.3%
2025	2.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	58.6%
2025	50.9%
Hispanic	
1995	7.8%
2025	9.3%
Native American	
1995	0.5%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	30.9%
2025	28.3%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.7%
5 to 17 years old	18.2%
18 to 24 years old	9.8%
25 to 44 years old	31.0%
45 to 64 years old	20.5%
65 and older	12.9%
Median age	35.1 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	7.5%
Less than high school*	18.9%
High school graduate*	30.9%
Some college (no degree)	21.9%
Associate degree	7.9%
Bachelor's degree & higher	20.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	74.3	29
Female	61.2	20

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$36.7
National rank	39

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	5.9%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	54,511
1997	72,500
Percent change	33.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	33,900	87.8%
Business services	30,700	81.9%
Agricultural services	6,200	77.5%
Social services	13,700	77.0%
Amusement	10,800	58.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	800	26.7%
Manufacturing	2,200	13.8%
Federal, civilian	4,400	13.7%
Farm	1,400	8.8%
Communications	300	4.5%

Idaho

Located in the state's fastest-growing areas, Idaho's public community colleges are expected to hold their own with enrollments in fall 1997, perhaps even gaining a few hundred students. Likewise, the colleges' share of state budget dollars has increased slightly each year for the past several years. In fiscal year 1998, the schools will receive $12.2 million, up $1 million from the year before. Idaho also has a two-year technical college.

The two community colleges have joined the state's other institutions of higher learning in standardizing their course numbering system. Beginning in fall 1997, all core academic courses will have common numbers systemwide. The move, college officials explain, should help transfer students avoid repeating coursework.

Similarly, the colleges will begin offering a common admissions application systemwide; Idaho students applying for college admission often tap several institutions at once. A common application will ease the process for students and parents, officials say.

Note: Numbers below also include a university branch campus.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	5
Independent	1
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	12,137
Part-time	3,721
Trends	
1995 enrollment	15,858
1990 enrollment	13,834
By race	
African American	45
Asian/Pacific	164
Hispanic	408
Native American	141
Nonresident alien	344
Unknown	515
White	14,238
By gender	
Male	6,430
Female	9,428

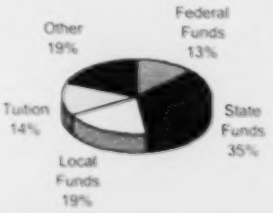
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$33,977
Public 4-year	$39,680
Independent 2-year	$39,034
Independent 4-year	$34,194

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$8,575
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$991
1995–96	$991

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

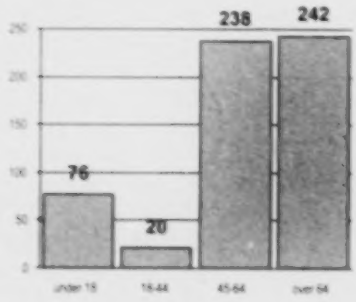
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	0.5%
2025	0.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.1%
2025	1.5%
Hispanic	
1995	5.8%
2025	10.5%
Native American	
1995	1.3%
2025	1.6%
White	
1995	91.3%
2025	85.4%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.6%
5 to 17 years old	21.7%
18 to 24 years old	11.0%
25 to 44 years old	28.3%
45 to 64 years old	20.1%
65 and older	11.4%
Median age	33.0 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.4%
Less than high school*	20.7%
High school graduate*	30.3%
Some college (no degree)	26.1%
Associate degree	7.2%
Bachelor's degree & higher	15.7%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	78.0	12
Female	62.1	17

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$241
National rank	11

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.9%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	21,116
1997	19,700
Percent change	-7.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	1,100	91.7%
Agricultural services	13,300	89.9%
Health services	27,700	88.5%
Business services	24,800	87.6%
Amusement	7,600	71.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	1,000	25.0%
Farm	6,400	17.7%
Mining	300	10.7%
Federal, military	1,100	9.7%
Federal, civilian	700	5.1%

Illinois

A downward spiral in enrollments at Illinois's 49 public community colleges leveled off last fall, when the facilities hosted 340,151 credit students. Officials have not projected a number for the coming school year.

As enrollments rise, however, so does the state budget allocation for the colleges. Fiscal year 1998 will bring $285.5 million to the colleges, $10.3 million more than last year.

In partnership with the state's four-year colleges, the community college system has undertaken an Illinois Articulation Initiative, designed to help ease the transfer process for students. As part of the initiative, the community colleges have developed an Internet site (www.iTransfer.org), which guides students in their selection of courses that will transfer to their chosen four-year university.

In addition, the colleges are actively participating in the state's efforts to implement welfare reform. The system's Opportunities Program, a five-year-old partnership with the Illinois Department of Public Aid, previously focused on putting participants through a two- or four-year course resulting in a college degree. Because of welfare reform, the program's focus will shift to enrolling participants in GED programs and short-term occupational training.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	49
Independent	7
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	108,442
Part-time	233,350
Trends	
1995 enrollment	341,792
1990 enrollment	361,829
By race	
African American	47,140
Asian/Pacific	14,933
Hispanic	37,877
Native American	1,271
Nonresident alien	1,886
Unknown	2,287
White	236,398
By gender	
Male	141,481
Female	200,311

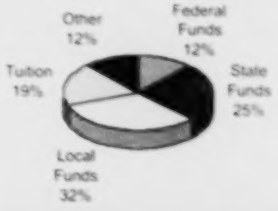
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$45,283
Public 4-year	$46,076
Independent 2-year	$29,700
Independent 4-year	$50,700

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$5,815
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,193
1995–96	$1,232

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

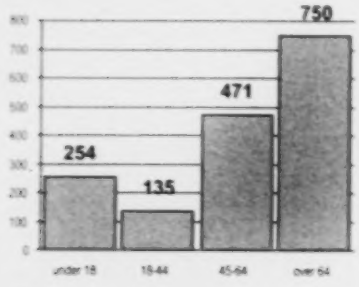
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	14.0%
2025	13.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.8%
2025	4.6%
Hispanic	
1995	8.4%
2025	14.5%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	74.6%
2025	66.8%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.7%
5 to 17 years old	18.9%
18 to 24 years old	9.3%
25 to 44 years old	31.5%
45 to 64 years old	20.0%
65 and older	12.5%
Median age	34.3 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.6%
Less than high school*	23.5%
High school graduate*	29.8%
Some college (no degree)	21.4%
Associate degree	5.8%
Bachelor's degree & higher	19.5%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	77.1	16
Female	60.3	25

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$332.9
National rank	4

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	685,508
1997	586,620
Percent change	-14.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	43,100	88.9%
Health services	331,300	70.4%
Transportation services	21,000	68.9%
Business services	297,100	67.4%
Social services	126,800	59.8%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Mining	9,300	34.2%
Pvt. household services	13,200	31.4%
Farm	23,000	21.0%
Railroad transportation	2,600	13.8%
Federal, civilian	13,300	12.7%

INDIANA

Indiana's public community colleges each added a handful of new students to their fall 1996 credit headcounts, and officials are predicting that the number will remain static in fall 1997. An improving economy means the increasing availability of jobs, which would-be college students are filling.

The state legislature continued to show its support for the community colleges by increasing funding by $3 million for fiscal year 1998. That continues a recent trend in which the legislature has increased the two colleges' state allocation each year.

Officials at one of the colleges, Ivy Tech, are working out articulation agreements with four-year schools throughout the state, a move that they expect will draw university-bound students to begin their college years at one of the college's 22 campuses. Beginning in fall 1997, both colleges will offer students the opportunity to complete the final two years of a baccalaureate program in electronics and business administration on their local campuses. Instruction for the four-year degrees will be delivered through distance education, and all credits earned will transfer to Indiana State University.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	2
Independent	2
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	15,874
Part-time	26,829
Trends	
1995 enrollment	2,703
1990 enrollment	41,281
By race	
African American	3,713
Asian/Pacific	276
Hispanic	745
Native American	265
Nonresident alien	220
Unknown	1,194
White	36,290
By gender	
Male	18,323
Female	24,380

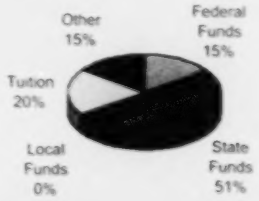
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$34,211
Public 4-year	$45,902
Independent 2-year	$29,172
Independent 4-year	$44,870

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$8,859
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,848
1995–96	$1,937

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

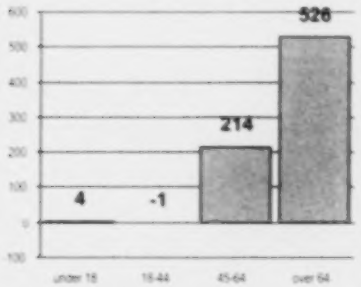
African American	
1995	8.0%
2025	9.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.5%
Hispanic	
1995	2.0%
2025	3.6%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%

White	
1995	89.0%
2025	85.6%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.0%
5 to 17 years old	18.6%
18 to 24 years old	9.8%
25 to 44 years old	31.2%
45 to 64 years old	20.7%
65 and older	12.6%
Median age	34.8 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	11.4%
Less than high school*	24.1%
High school graduate*	37.5%
Some college (no degree)	19.0%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree & higher	14.3%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	78.8	9
Female	64.2	12

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$138.2
National rank	15

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.2%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	209,882
1997	119,890
Percent change	-43.0%

State administrators for community colleges are listed on pages 76–79.

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	19,600	82.4%
Business services	131,800	81.1%
Transportation by air	7,000	79.5%
Health services	165,800	73.3%
Transportation services	4,100	73.2%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	7,100	35.3%
Mining	2,600	27.7%
Farm	15,500	18.8%
Federal, civilian	5,700	12.8%
Federal, military	3,500	11.0%

Iowa

After soaring to an all-time high in 1995, enrollments in Iowa's public community colleges have leveled off. Slightly more than 60,000 credit students enrolled in the colleges in fall 1996, and officials predict the same for fall 1997.

The state legislature, however, continued its generosity with the community college system, allocating $130.5 million for fiscal year 1998, $4.5 million more than the year before and nearly $10 million more than for fiscal year 1995.

The colleges are using the money, in part, to enhance their workforce development programs. Most of the state's workforce training is delivered by the community colleges, and the schools are determining how to make the best use of their resources. To that end, college officials are documenting their services in order to justify additional funding.

Iowa has a long track record of offering education and training for welfare recipients. The colleges require short-term students to develop a Family Investment Agreement, which defines what will be done to move the individual to self-sufficiency. The colleges assist the students by helping with child care and transportation costs.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	17
Independent	3
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	32,046
Part-time	25,429
Trends	
1995 enrollment	57,475
1990 enrollment	52,206
By race	
African American	1,398
Asian/Pacific	966
Hispanic	808
Native American	330
Nonresident alien	712
Unknown	2,604
White	50,657
By gender	
Male	23,501
Female	33,974

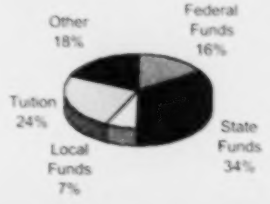
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$31,329
Public 4-year	$51,711
Independent 2-year	$30,160
Independent 4-year	$38,326

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$8,023
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,700
1995–96	$1,782

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

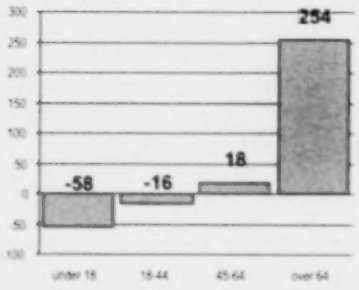
African American	
1995	1.9%
2025	2.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.2%
2025	2.4%

Hispanic	
1995	1.6%
2025	3.1%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	95.0%
2025	91.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.4%
5 to 17 years old	18.8%
18 to 24 years old	9.5%
25 to 44 years old	29.2%
45 to 64 years old	20.9%
65 and older	15.2%
Median age	36.1 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	6.6%
Less than high school*	19.4%
High school graduate*	37.3%
Some college (no degree)	20.0%
Associate degree	7.7%
Bachelor's degree & higher	15.6%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	78.3	10
Female	66.6	5

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$68.3
National rank	29

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.0%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	100,943
1997	78,910
Percent change	-22.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	17,500	79.5%
Business services	53,000	62.9%
Transportation services	1,800	60.0%
Health services	62,100	53.6%
Social services	26,000	49.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	5,200	40.9%
Farm	26,100	21.1%
Federal, civilian	4,200	20.7%
Communications	2,200	20.6%
Federal, military	1,400	8.9%

Kansas

The need for training and retraining of workers for technology-related jobs is at the heart of most activity among Kansas's public community colleges. Officials expect a negligible increase in enrollments in fall 1997—from 63,414 last September to 64,750—largely because business and industry are sending a growing number of employees to the colleges for high-tech instruction.

Likewise, a $2.5 million raise in state funds for the colleges came about, in part, to broaden the colleges' use of technology in instruction. Across Kansas, community colleges are increasing partnerships with business and industry and focusing more on meeting employers' needs for a skilled labor force. In addition, nearly 15 percent of those enrolled in the state's community colleges are welfare recipients looking for assessment, training, retraining, and counseling. The community college system offers training that focuses on preparing welfare recipients for full-time jobs in a year or less.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	20
Independent	3
Tribal	1

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	24,423
Part-time	52,636
Trends	
1995 enrollment	77,059
1990 enrollment	59,931
By race	
African American	5,304
Asian/Pacific	1,458
Hispanic	3,264
Native American	855
Nonresident alien	732
Unknown	2,375
White	63,071
By gender	
Male	32,034
Female	45,025

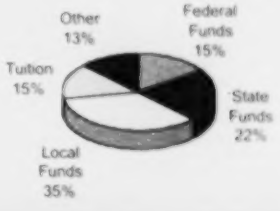
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$33,478
Public 4-year	$42,973
Independent 2-year	$22,054
Independent 4-year	$28,687

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$7,115
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,051
1995–96	$1,147

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

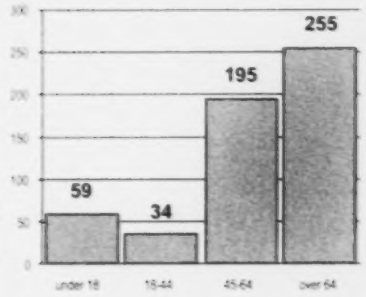
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	5.9%
2025	7.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.5%
2025	2.5%
Hispanic	
1995	4.3%
2025	8.3%
Native American	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.1%
White	
1995	87.5%
2025	80.8%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.0%
5 to 17 years old	19.7%
18 to 24 years old	9.6%
25 to 44 years old	30.4%
45 to 64 years old	19.7%
65 and older	13.7%
Median age	34.7 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	8.7%
Less than high school*	18.7%
High school graduate*	32.4%
Some college (no degree)	24.3%
Associate degree	5.4%
Bachelor's degree & higher	19.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	77.8	13
Female	63.4	14

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$61.8
National rank	31

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.0%

AACC Careerline

The community college job source is online at

www.aacc.nche.edu/commun/times/cccareer.htm.

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	87,525
1997	56,210
Percent change	-36.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	16,200	94.2%
Business services	73,300	85.7%
Transportation services	2,500	69.4%
Health services	70,000	68.2%
Social services	28,900	66.1%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	3,200	30.5%
Mining	6,600	26.2%
Farm	13,300	16.6%
Federal, civilian	1,800	6.1%
Railroad transportation	400	5.4%

Kentucky

On May 30, 1997, in a politically contentious and much-publicized move, the Kentucky legislature severed the relationship between the University of Kentucky and all but one of the community colleges it controlled. The action was welcomed by Governor Paul Patton, who proposed linking community colleges closely with the state's two-year technical schools and setting up a new Kentucky Community and Technical College Board to govern both. The action, part of an overall reform bill that included a $38 million increase for higher education, is expected to reduce competition between the community and technical college systems.

Individually, some of the state's community college officials have predicted that the hotly debated change—and its attendant publicity—would steer some students away from the reorganized system. But state administrators predict a slight increase in student population in fall 1997—to 44,984, up from 43,674 in 1996.

Likewise, the state legislature is expected to allocate a few extra dollars for the colleges for fiscal year 1998, but the budget had not been approved as of publication. Last year, the colleges received a state allocation of $82.6 million.

State officials say no immediate program changes will occur as a result of the legislative action.

Note: The enrollment figures above include only the University of Kentucky Community College System.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	15
Independent	1
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	25,075
Part-time	24,911
Trends	
1995 enrollment	49,986
1990 enrollment	46,449
By race	
African American	3,621
Asian/Pacific	428
Hispanic	335
Native American	347
Nonresident alien	62
Unknown	277
White	44,917
By gender	
Male	17,844
Female	32,142

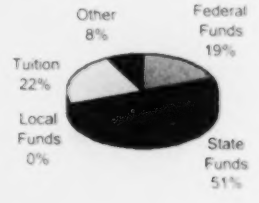
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$31,339
Public 4-year	$43,646
Independent 2-year	$25,846
Independent 4-year	$33,759

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$4,844
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,088
1995–96	$1,112

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

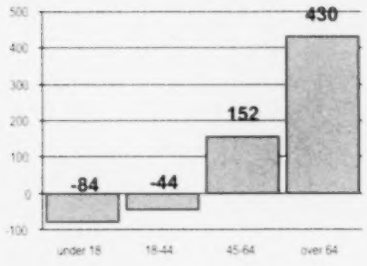
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	7.1%
2025	7.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.1%
Hispanic	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.3%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	91.5%
2025	89.7%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.7%
5 to 17 years old	18.3%
18 to 24 years old	10.3%
25 to 44 years old	30.7%
45 to 64 years old	21.5%
65 and older	12.6%
Median age	35.1 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	13.3%
Less than high school*	33.9%
High school graduate*	32.3%
Some college (no degree)	17.5%
Associate degree	4.0%
Bachelor's degree & higher	12.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	70.7	38
Female	56.0	36

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$86.5
National rank	26

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	5.1%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	227,879
1997	158,770
Percent change	-30.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	3,000	88.2%
Business services	81,500	85.7%
Agricultural services	15,400	80.6%
Health services	105,900	71.6%
Transportation by air	8,300	62.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Mining	13,000	41.5%
Pvt. household services	6,600	36.9%
Railroad transportation	1,200	23.1%
Farm	19,400	16.3%
Federal, civilian	6,500	15.3%

LOUISIANA

About the same number of credit students enrolled in Louisiana's six public community colleges in fall 1996 as the year before, and officials say they are not expecting any surprises in fall 1997. But next year, when a new community college is slated to open in Baton Rouge, enrollments could begin to rise.

College officials expect to add a number of new two-year colleges to their state system in the coming years. Baton Rouge Community College will open in fall 1998 as a result of a court-ordered desegregation settlement. In July 1997 the state's higher education system absorbed Bossier Parish Community College, an unaccredited advanced trade school in Shreveport, into its system. And the state legislature has approved in principle a plan to create additional community colleges across the state.

The state has showered the system with extra money for its increased operating expenses; the fiscal year 1997–98 appropriation for the six colleges plus Bossier Parish Community College rounds out at $51 million. That's up a whopping $11.8 million from what was allocated in fiscal year 1996–97, before the Bossier college was included in community college budget totals.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	6
Independent	—
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	20,883
Part-time	19,212
Trends	
1995 enrollment	40,095
1990 enrollment	23,897
By race	
African American	11,188
Asian/Pacific	363
Hispanic	856
Native American	391
Nonresident alien	794
Unknown	201
White	25,895
By gender	
Male	16,310
Female	23,785

Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$30,464
Public 4-year	$38,643
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$46,497

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$5,417
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,023
1995–96	$1,031

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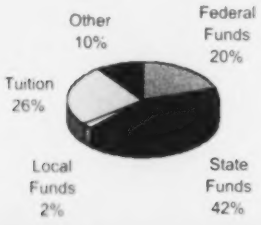
Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

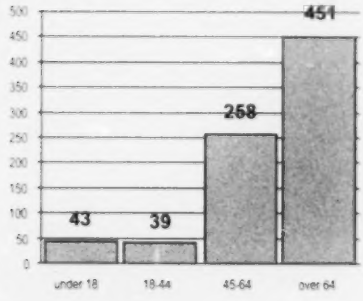
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	31.1%
2025	34.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.2%
2025	2.1%
Hispanic	
1995	2.4%
2025	4.2%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.5%
White	
1995	64.9%
2025	58.7%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.5%
5 to 17 years old	20.8%
18 to 24 years old	10.6%
25 to 44 years old	29.7%
45 to 64 years old	20.0%
65 and older	11.4%
Median age	33.0 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	12.5%
Less than high school*	31.0%
High school graduate*	31.8%
Some college (no degree)	19.6%
Associate degree	3.2%
Bachelor's degree & higher	14.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	69.8	41
Female	53.6	43

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$101.1
National rank	22

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	6.3%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	263,338
1997	195,940
Percent change	-26.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	125,800	76.6%
Business services	83,600	75.0%
Transportation services	3,500	63.6%
Agricultural services	13,700	63.4%
Social services	31,400	58.0%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	10,400	34.0%
Mining	14,300	25.7%
Farm	9,400	22.8%
Federal, civilian	4,800	13.0%
Water transportation	2,800	11.7%

MAINE

A three-year-old technical college in Maine's southern-most and second-most-populated county—York—is helping stabilize enrollments in the state's public community college system, which otherwise has seen minor declines over the past few years. For the first time in five years, the state's technical colleges won additional funding that is not earmarked for the development of the new York County Technical College.

The fiscal year 1998 state budget allocation includes about $1 million extra for the colleges, which they will use to maintain existing programs. Another $1.9 million is slated to pay for Maine Career Advantage—a school-to-work program—and statewide Quality Centers, which deliver economic development training.

York County Technical College, in the meantime, continues to come into its own. It enrolled 401 credit students in fall 1996, up from just 156 in 1995, its first year of operation. The campus will move from rented facilities into its own building in fall 1997.

Note: AACC includes two two-year branches of universities in its number of public community colleges below.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	9
Independent	1
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	3,154
Part-time	3,851
Trends	
1995 enrollment	7,005
1990 enrollment	8,308
By race	
African American	22
Asian/Pacific	25
Hispanic	24
Native American	111
Nonresident alien	3
Unknown	1,592
White	5,228
By gender	
Male	3,842
Female	3,163

Faculty Salary

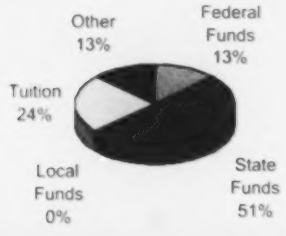
Public 2-year	$32,514
Public 4-year	$42,521
Independent 2-year	$24,047
Independent 4-year	$43,663

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$8,932
Average tuition/fees paid per student	

1994–95	$2,151
1995–96	$2,381

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

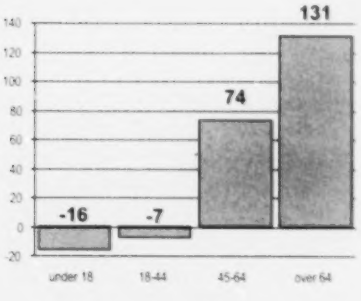
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.6%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.3%
Hispanic	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.4%
Native American	
1995	0.5%
2025	0.5%
White	
1995	98.0%
2025	96.3%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	5.7%
5 to 17 years old	18.4%
18 to 24 years old	8.9%
25 to 44 years old	31.6%
45 to 64 years old	21.4%
65 and older	13.9%
Median age	36.6 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	8.3%
Less than high school*	21.0%
High school graduate*	37.2%
Some college (no degree)	18.1%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree & higher	17.0%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	72.3	33
Female	61.6	18

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$26.1
National rank	43

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.8%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	67,836
1997	50,880
Percent change	-25.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	24,000	83.9%
Transportation by air	800	80.0%
Health services	42,400	74.8%
Social services	13,500	66.5%
Amusement	7,100	63.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	2,000	31.7%
Federal, military	2,600	18.6%
Federal, civilian	2,700	16.7%
Railroad transportation	100	12.5%
Farm	1,500	12.4%

MARYLAND

A dip in part-time enrollments caused the fall credit headcount at Maryland's public community colleges to plummet from 109,000 students in school year 1995 to 104,142 in 1996, but state officials are projecting, based on historical patterns, a recovery in fall 1997.

State budgeteers, meanwhile, have continued to up their allocation to the colleges year after year. The formula-funded colleges will receive $125.6 million in fiscal year 1998, up about $4.3 million from a year ago and $6.3 million from fiscal year 1995.

Another $3 million will be given in the form of grants to four newly established Advanced Technology Centers, which will provide customized services and training in conjunction with Maryland employers. The centers, initiated by Governor Parris Glendening, will focus on the state's economic growth sectors: health care, information technology, and telecommunications. The centers will offer courses to train students for high-skill, high-wage jobs. The centers are located on four community college campuses, but most of the state's community colleges are participating in the effort.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	18
Independent	1
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	31,433
Part-time	77,831
Trends	
1995 enrollment	109,264
1990 enrollment	110,686
By race	
African American	25,182
Asian/Pacific	4,912
Hispanic	2,760
Native American	523
Nonresident alien	2,570
Unknown	1,662
White	71,646
By gender	
Male	42,137
Female	67,127

Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$42,617
Public 4-year	$47,376
Independent 2-year	$25,830
Independent 4-year	$48,225

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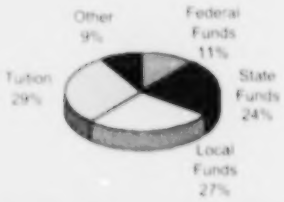
Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$7,225
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,843
1995–96	$1,967

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

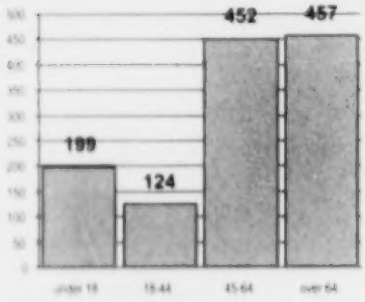
African American	
1995	25.8%
2025	30.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	3.5%
2025	6.0%
Hispanic	
1995	3.3%
2025	6.3%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	67.1%
2025	56.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.1%
5 to 17 years old	18.3%
18 to 24 years old	8.4%
25 to 44 years old	34.2%
45 to 64 years old	20.6%
65 and older	11.4%
Median age	34.9 years

A world of information about community colleges is available through the AACC home page at www.aacc.nche.edu.

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.9%
Less than high school*	21.3%
High school graduate*	28.9%
Some college (no degree)	20.6%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree & higher	24.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	77.8	13
Female	64.5	11

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$132.7
National rank	16

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.7%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	221,338
1997	160,980
Percent change	-25.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	6,800	82.9%
Health services	170,500	81.3%
Transportation by air	6,000	77.9%
Agricultural services	19,500	76.5%
Social services	62,200	72.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	8,600	29.8%
Mining	600	21.4%
Mftg./durable goods	19,100	21.0%
Farm	4,500	20.5%
Water transportation	800	17.0%

Massachusetts

After suffering significant funding cuts in the early-1990s, Massachusetts's 15 public community colleges are enjoying a bountiful allocation from the state government in fiscal year 1998. The $175 million appropriation is up nearly $8 million from a year ago and $13 million from fiscal year 1996.

Enrollments are increasing as well: College officials predict they will see 75,069 credit students in classes in fall 1997, up from 73,597 last year. As the number of credit-taking students rises, so does the number of noncredit students, including those opting for short-term noncredit courses.

That's no accident, say college officials, because the system has been working to link the community colleges with workforce development, becoming more involved every year with retraining of incumbent workers and, most recently, with quick training of welfare recipients who must move off of public assistance and into the workforce.

The colleges are collaborating with each other as well as with K–12 schools to offer work-based learning and competency-based course work.

The Massachusetts Board of Higher Education is considering eliminating or dramatically reducing tuition at the state's community colleges over the next five years. The goal of such a move would be to provide greater accessibility for students at lower income levels.

Note: Enrollment figures below include public and independent colleges.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	16
Independent	13
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	34,453
Part-time	50,170
Trends	
1995 enrollment	84,623
1990 enrollment	89,495
By race	
African American	6,240
Asian/Pacific	2,837
Hispanic	4,775
Native American	376
Nonresident alien	628
Unknown	9,109
White	60,655
By gender	
Male	30,565
Female	54,058

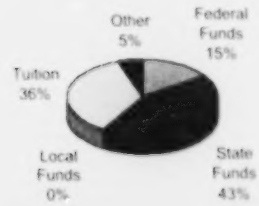
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$39,721
Public 4-year	$52,946
Independent 2-year	$31,709
Independent 4-year	$57,561

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,744
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$2,437
1995–96	$2,359

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

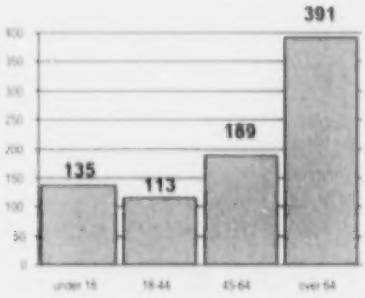
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	5.8%
2025	8.4%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	3.0%
2025	6.8%
Hispanic	
1995	5.5%
2025	11.9%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	85.5%
2025	72.7%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.4%
5 to 17 years old	16.9%
18 to 24 years old	8.5%
25 to 44 years old	33.9%
45 to 64 years old	20.2%
65 and older	14.1%
Median age	35.6 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	8.5%
Less than high school*	19.5%
High school graduate*	29.8%
Some college (no degree)	18.6%
Associate degree	7.0%
Bachelor's degree & higher	25.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	75.0	24
Female	60.8	21

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$186.2
National rank	10

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.2%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	332,044
1997	202,870
Percent change	-39.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	8,200	71.9%
Business services	162,700	70.7%
Health services	239,000	69.4%
Social services	76,600	63.6%
Agricultural services	14,900	57.3%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	7,200	35.0%
Mftg./durable goods	78,000	26.5%
Federal, military	5,500	15.0%
Farm	1,900	14.6%
Mftg./nondurable goods	23,200	13.4%

Michigan

As Michigan's economy improves, its public community colleges are experiencing slight enrollment declines because potential students opt instead to fill increasingly available jobs. State officials predict a credit headcount of 197,300 for fall 1997, down about 2,000 students from fall 1996. One official attributes part of the loss to the system's cutback in the number of courses and sections offered.

The state legislature, however, continues to provide funding increases and has upped the state budget allocation to the colleges by about 2.5 percent a year during the enrollment decline. State funding for the colleges is not enrollment driven.

The colleges, meanwhile, are spending considerable effort upgrading their distance learning programs and promoting their campuses as training grounds for local business and industry. Several colleges are losing staff and experiencing a large personnel turnover because of retirements.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	28
Independent	3
Tribal	1

AACC Career Link

The community college job source is online at

www.aacc.nche.edu/common/tmnes/cccareer.htm

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	54,465
Part-time	151,675
Trends	
1995 enrollment	206,140
1990 enrollment	230,325
By race	
African American	22,095
Asian/Pacific	3,733
Hispanic	4,133
Native American	2,112
Nonresident alien	1,441
Unknown	8,335
White	164,290
By gender	
Male	86,151
Female	119,989

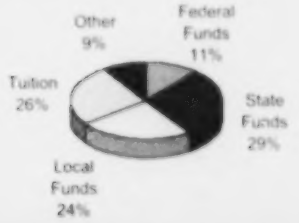
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$48,882
Public 4-year	$51,919
Independent 2-year	$26,828
Independent 4-year	$39,293

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$7,431
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,436
1995–96	$1,529

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

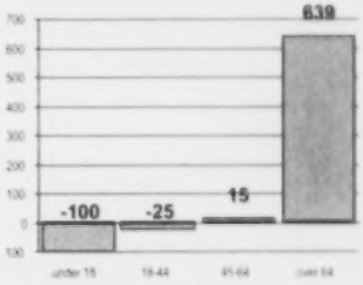
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	14.1%
2025	16.2%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.3%
2025	2.8%
Hispanic	
1995	2.4%
2025	4.1%
Native American	
1995	0.6%
2025	0.7%
White	
1995	81.6%
2025	76.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.0%
5 to 17 years old	19.4%
18 to 24 years old	9.4%
25 to 44 years old	31.4%
45 to 64 years old	20.3%
65 and older	12.4%
Median age	34.6 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.0%
Less than high school*	23.0%
High school graduate*	31.9%
Some college (no degree)	22.8%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree & higher	15.8%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	74.5	27
Female	57.9	34

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$240.4
National rank	9

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.0%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	686,356
1997	449,770
Percent change	-34.5%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	29,300	79.2%
Transportation services	10,500	71.4%
Business services	200,600	66.1%
Health services	215,800	57.7%
Social services	82,000	54.1%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	12,400	37.3%
Farm	15,400	20.6%
Communications	5,800	17.8%
Federal, civilian	10,200	17.7%
Railroad transportation	1,000	14.9%

Minnesota

Minnesota has eight stand-alone community colleges and 10 two-year technical colleges. The state also has 11 newly consolidated technical and community colleges, which operate as community colleges but are the result of two years of mergers in the system. The move combined colleges that, in some cases, were located next door to each other, in an effort to avoid duplication and reduce administrative costs. Officials say there could be more mergers in the near future.

As a result, the system has seen dwindling enrollments over the past few years. The 1996 fall credit headcount of 98,969 students was down more than 10 percent from three years earlier. Further declines could come; Minnesota's healthy economy boasts a 2.5 percent unemployment rate, so many potential students are finding and keeping jobs instead of enrolling in classes.

Even with the cost savings associated with the mergers, state officials say the colleges continue to struggle financially. State budget allocations have remained steady over the past few years, and legislators have come up with almost $21 million over the past two fiscal years for upgrading computers and getting the campuses online. A $34 million Electronic Academy aims to move the colleges forward in teaching through interactive television, the Internet, and other technologies.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	29
Independent	1
Tribal	1

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	41,316
Part-time	50,940
Trends	
1995 enrollment	92,256
1990 enrollment	69,943
By race	
African American	2,477
Asian/Pacific	2,087
Hispanic	1,268
Native American	1,481
Nonresident alien	639
Unknown	2,153
White	82,151
By gender	
Male	41,510
Female	50,746

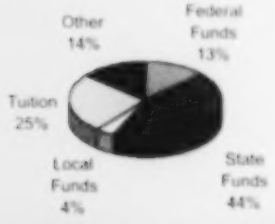
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$41,376
Public 4-year	$48,805
Independent 2-year	$32,702
Independent 4-year	$41,221

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$9,427
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,965
1995–96	$2,065

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

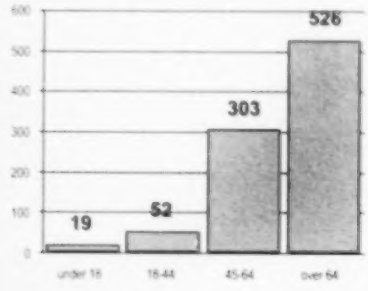
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	2.7%
2025	4.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.3%
2025	4.8%
Hispanic	
1995	1.6%
2025	3.4%
Native American	
1995	1.2%
2025	1.8%
White	
1995	92.3%
2025	85.1%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.8%
5 to 17 years old	20.0%
18 to 24 years old	9.0%
25 to 44 years old	32.0%
45 to 64 years old	19.8%
65 and older	12.4%
Median age	34.6 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	6.4%
Less than high school*	17.5%
High school graduate*	32.3%
Some college (no degree)	21.8%
Associate degree	8.4%
Bachelor's degree & higher	20.0%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	81.3	2
Female	69.6	1

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$124.6
National rank	20

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Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.3%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	191,326
1997	158,520
Percent change	-17.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	135,000	77.5%
Social services	81,100	72.5%
Transportation services	6,600	70.2%
Agricultural services	15,500	68.9%
Health services	115,600	57.6%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	4,900	33.3%
Farm	22,300	19.9%
Water transportation	200	18.2%
Federal, civilian	4,800	14.1%
Railroad transportation	900	11.7%

Mississippi

Additional evening hours and more vocational courses are drawing students to Mississippi's public community colleges in record numbers. Officials tallied 1996 fall credit headcount at 51,470, recording their best year ever. They are predicting continued growth in fall 1997, estimating an increase in credit-seeking students to about 52,500.

The Southern Regional Education Board reports that 43 percent of Mississippi's college students took courses for credit at the community colleges in fall 1994—up from 39.9 percent a decade earlier. The figure is higher when noncredit courses are counted.

The state budget allocation for the colleges is keeping pace with enrollment. For fiscal year 1998, the colleges will receive $152.5 million in state funding, up from $134 million in 1997 and $92.9 million in 1996. Much of the increase is paying for faculty salary raises.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	15
Independent	3
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	36,808
Part-time	15,757
Trends	
1995 enrollment	52,565
1990 enrollment	53,462
By race	
African American	14,161
Asian/Pacific	304
Hispanic	228
Native American	272
Nonresident alien	31
Unknown	291
White	37,278
By gender	
Male	21,128
Female	31,437

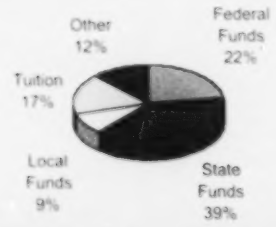
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$30,636
Public 4-year	$39,433
Independent 2-year	$21,406
Independent 4-year	$33,570

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,183
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$938
1995–96	$941

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

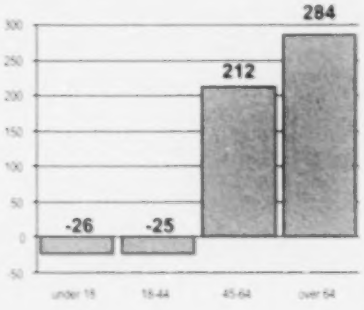
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	35.7%
2025	36.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.0%
Hispanic	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.2%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	62.7%
2025	61.0%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.5%
5 to 17 years old	20.3%
18 to 24 years old	11.1%
25 to 44 years old	29.2%
45 to 64 years old	19.7%
65 and older	12.3%
Median age	32.9 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	11.8%
Less than high school*	34.3%
High school graduate*	27.8%
Some college (no degree)	19.4%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree & higher	13.3%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	71.4	37
Female	55.8	37

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$50.6
National rank	32

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.9%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	174,093
1997	106,400
Percent change	-39.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	45,300	93.0%
Health services	60,900	86.9%
Agricultural services	9,400	72.3%
Transportation by air	1,800	72.0%
Transportation services	1,100	68.8%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	7,300	39.5%
Mining	2,100	24.1%
Farm	12,700	23.4%
Federal, civilian	4,400	15.7%
Water transportation	200	9.1%

Missouri

Over the past several years Missouri's economy has been improving, resulting in a decline in enrollment at public community colleges. Officials project that the trend will end in fall 1997, however. More high school graduates are expected to be college bound, and officials predict they will see 73,040 credit students on campuses across the state in September.

In addition, fall 1997 marks the first semester that qualifying high school graduates may attend community colleges with no charge for tuition. The statewide A-Plus-Designated high school program offers students of participating schools two free community college years if they maintain a high grade point average, log in enough hours doing public service work, remain drug free, and comply with other rules. At least 30 high schools are participating, and more are expected to sign on this year.

Aside from that, the colleges, in an effort to raise enrollments, have been advertising their technical programs and working closely with employers who may send additional existing workers to the campuses for training.

The state legislature is doing its part to make sure the colleges have the resources they need to bolster their technical training programs. An $8 million increase in state dollars to the colleges will help bring them up to speed with computer technology, including Internet connections.

NOTE: AACC's public college count below includes a college that is a candidate for accreditation.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Public	13
Independent	5
Tribal	—

ENROLLMENT (1995)

Full-time	28,214
Part-time	48,442
Trends	
1995 enrollment	76,656
1990 enrollment	78,830
By race	
African American	8,835
Asian/Pacific	1,078
Hispanic	956
Native American	382
Nonresident alien	330
Unknown	2,507
White	62,568
By gender	
Male	30,035
Female	46,621

FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$47,318
Public 4-year	$43,187
Independent 2-year	$28,468
Independent 4-year	$42,306

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES

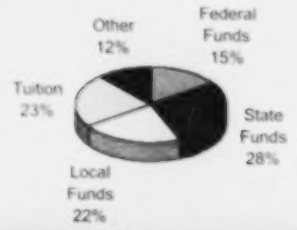
Expenditures per FTE student	$6,046
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,204
1995–96	$1,255

AACC CAREERLINE

The community college job source is online at

www.aacc.nche.edu/commun/times/cccareer.htm

SOURCE OF REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994–95



State Demographics

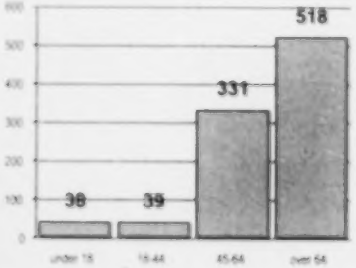
PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS FOR 1995 AND PROJECTED GROWTH FOR THE YEAR 2025

African American	
1995	10.9%
2025	12.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.0%
2025	1.6%
Hispanic	
1995	1.4%
2025	2.7%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.5%
White	
1995	86.3%
2025	82.8%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years old	6.8%
5 to 17 years old	19.2%
18 to 24 years old	9.2%
25 to 44 years old	30.4%
45 to 64 years old	20.5%
65 and older	13.8%
Median age	35.2 years

POPULATION CHANGES BETWEEN 1995 AND 2025 (IN THOUSANDS)



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	11.4%
Less than high school*	25.5%
High school graduate*	32.9%
Some college (no degree)	20.7%
Associate degree	4.5%
Bachelor's degree & higher	16.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

	Rate	Rank
Male	76.8	17
Female	65.0	9

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$128.2
National rank	17

UNEMPLOYMENT

Percentage unemployed	4.0%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

1993	259,039
1997	201,190
Percent change	-22.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	21,400	81.4%
Business services	131,400	76.7%
Transportation services	7,800	72.9%
Health services	167,600	70.4%
Social services	56,600	60.5%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	7,500	35.9%
Mining	1,400	20.0%
Water transportation	500	17.9%
Farm	21,100	17.4%
Federal, civilian	9,200	13.5%

MONTANA

Rising tuitions among Montana's public community colleges may be driving some students to attend colleges in nearby Wyoming and the Dakotas. In the case of one college, officials are blaming poor attendance on a lack of housing in its community; the college has responded by building dormitories. Two of the three colleges are residential.

The slowly declining enrollments have caused the state legislature to pare financial

support for the three colleges, which will lose a combined $296,000 in fiscal year 1998.

Part of the colleges' plan to recover from the losses involves expanding their distance learning program. Working collaboratively with Montana State University, the colleges are serving as outreach centers. Through the distance learning system, residents may take the university's upper-level and graduate courses at their local community college campuses.

NOTE: Public college count and enrollments reported below also include technical colleges that are part of the university system.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Public	8
Independent	—
Tribal	7

ENROLLMENT (1995)

Full-time	4,280
Part-time	2,663
Trends	
1995 enrollment	6,943
1990 enrollment	4,815
By race	
African American	18
Asian/Pacific	33
Hispanic	37
Native American	1,918
Nonresident alien	14
Unknown	252
White	4,650
By gender	
Male	2,566
Female	4,377

FACULTY SALARY

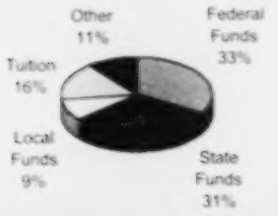
Public 2-year	$27,701
Public 4-year	$38,357
Independent 2-year	$23,373
Independent 4-year	$30,417

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES

Expenditures per FTE student	$13,930
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,376
1995–96	$1,382

State administrators for community colleges are listed on pages 76–79.

SOURCE OF REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994–95



State Demographics

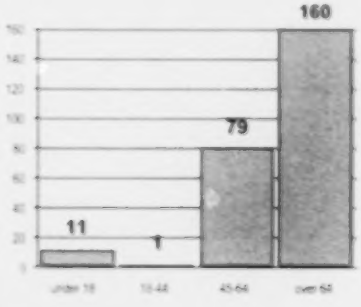
PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS FOR 1995 AND PROJECTED GROWTH FOR THE YEAR 2025

African American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.2%
Hispanic	
1995	1.8%
2025	3.4%
Native American	
1995	6.0%
2025	7.9%
White	
1995	91.3%
2025	87.0%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years old	6.3%
5 to 17 years old	20.1%
18 to 24 years old	9.8%
25 to 44 years old	28.2%
45 to 64 years old	22.4%
65 and older	13.2%
Median age	36.5 years

POPULATION CHANGES BETWEEN 1995 AND 2025 (IN THOUSANDS)



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	8.1%
Less than high school*	19.3%
High school graduate*	33.1%
Some college (no degree)	24.1%
Associate degree	5.4%
Bachelor's degree & higher	18.0%

* 18 and older

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

	Rate	Rank
Male	73.5	31
Female	59.6	29

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$16.9
National rank	48

UNEMPLOYMENT

Percentage unemployed	4.9%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

1993	34,848
1997	25,300
Percent change	-27.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	27,800	84.0%
Amusement	9,400	81.7%
Business services	16,500	80.5%
Agricultural services	5,400	75.0%
Social services	11,900	67.2%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	900	23.1%
Communications	400	11.4%
Railroad transportation	500	8.1%
Federal, civilian	900	6.6%
Farm	2,000	6.2%

NEBRASKA

Both enrollments and budgets are looking up at Nebraska's public community colleges, and the picture could improve even more in coming years. After enjoying state budget increases of about 3 percent a year for the past several years, the colleges—funded in fiscal year 1998 at $38.9 million—are looking for an $8.5 million raise in fiscal year 1999 and another $7 million the following year as legislators up the state's

portion of community college financing.

A formula developed 20 years ago calls for the state government to chip in 40 percent, local property taxes to cover 40 percent, and tuition to cover 20 percent of expenses at the colleges' campuses. But the state portion for many years has hovered below 30 percent, so legislators have taken corrective action. By fiscal year 1999, the state will be supplying about 42 percent of the colleges' budgets.

The colleges are working in tandem to add new programs to their curricula. Western Community College Area and Central Community College, for instance, are offering a new associate degree in medical records. The two schools share the cost of administering the program and house some of the course's faculty on each campus.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	7
Independent	—
Tribal	1

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	10,710
Part-time	26,808
Trends	
1995 enrollment	37,518
1990 enrollment	34,254
By race	
African American	1,148
Asian/Pacific	653
Hispanic	807
Native American	497
Nonresident alien	23
Unknown	1,086
White	33,294
By gender	
Male	16,515
Female	21,003

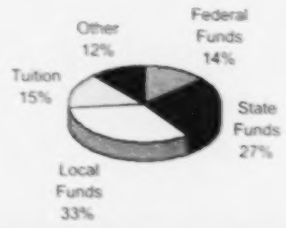
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$30,879
Public 4-year	$45,931
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$37,079

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,849
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,102
1995–96	$1,132

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

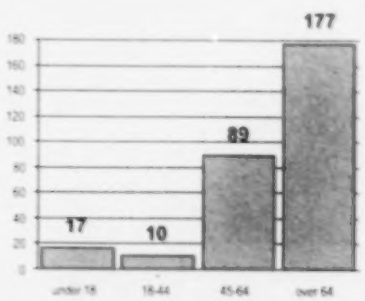
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	3.8%
2025	5.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.0%
2025	2.1%
Hispanic	
1995	3.0%
2025	5.4%
Native American	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.2%
White	
1995	91.4%
2025	85.9%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.9%
5 to 17 years old	19.9%
18 to 24 years old	9.8%
25 to 44 years old	29.6%
45 to 64 years old	19.9%
65 and older	13.8%
Median age	34.9 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	7.0%
Less than high school*	18.0%
High school graduate*	33.8%
Some college (no degree)	23.8%
Associate degree	7.0%
Bachelor's degree & higher	17.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	79.9	5
Female	68.4	2

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$41.4
National rank	37

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	2.3%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	48,055
1997	36,740
Percent change	-24.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	9,900	77.3%
Business services	45,300	66.9%
Health services	41,600	63.0%
Social services	15,100	54.7%
Transportation services	1,100	52.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	2,700	35.1%
Farm	11,300	15.9%
Federal, civilian	2,300	13.4%
Mining	300	12.5%
Communications	1,100	11.5%

Nevada

In most states, a burgeoning economy can be bad news for community college enrollments, but not in Nevada. Thanks in large part to population growth in the Las Vegas area and a 20 percent-per-year enrollment increase at the community college there, enrollments systemwide are going up about 5 percent per year. Based on

that enrollment growth, state budget allocations have increased too. Community colleges won a 27 percent raise from the state government for the 1995–97 biennium over the previous two years, and they expect another hefty increase for the coming budget period.

An aggressive new president at the Las Vegas college, Community College of Southern Nevada, is experimenting with partnerships with the district's high schools and businesses. In one project, the college worked with the K–12 system to put up a building on campus to house high-tech instructional equipment. The public schools use the building during the day, and the community college students have access to it in the evenings. The benefit is twofold: The systems share the cost of the building, and high school students get a glimpse of the community college campus. College administrators expect many of those students to enroll there when they graduate.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	4
Independent	—
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	4,775
Part-time	31,104
Trends	
1995 enrollment	35,879
1990 enrollment	31,991
By race	
African American	2,089
Asian/Pacific	1,970
Hispanic	3,061
Native American	712
Nonresident alien	232
Unknown	2,290
White	25,525
By gender	
Male	15,261
Female	20,618

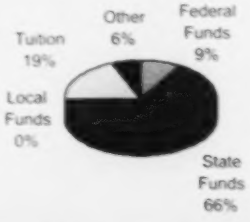
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$40,736
Public 4-year	$47,239
Independent 2-year	$21,233
Independent 4-year	$37,401

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$5,002
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$843
1995–96	$970

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

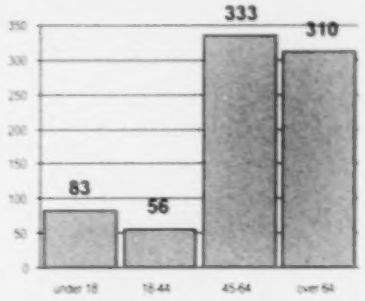
African American	
1995	6.3%
2025	7.0%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	3.5%
2025	4.9%
Hispanic	
1995	11.1%
2025	20.1%
Native American	
1995	1.5%
2025	1.2%
White	
1995	77.5%
2025	66.8%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.7%
5 to 17 years old	18.3%
18 to 24 years old	8.4%
25 to 44 years old	32.6%
45 to 64 years old	21.6%
65 and older	11.4%
Median age	**34.8 years**

Source information is on pages 74–75.

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	15.2%
Less than high school*	22.1%
High school graduate*	32.0%
Some college (no degree)	26.3%
Associate degree	5.8%
Bachelor's degree & higher	13.8%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	77.4	14
Female	60.5	24

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$44.0
National rank	35

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	34,943
1997	29,900
Percent change	-14.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	63,600	135.9%
Health services	48,200	128.9%
Social services	16,000	124.0%
Transportation services	2,700	117.4%
Agricultural services	7,200	114.3%

Top Two Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Farm	600	11.5%
Pvt. household services	100	2.3%

New Hampshire

In response to a state mandate to reduce budgets for New Hampshire's system of two-year technical colleges, officials consolidated seven schools into four. Now called community and technical colleges, the four institutions (there are still seven campuses) have been losing a few hundred students a year for the past several years, but authorities say they hope the campuses will enroll at least 9,461 credit students in fall 1997—the same number as in fall 1996.

The funding picture appears brighter than the enrollment forecast—at least on paper. The state legislature awarded a 14 percent increase to the community and technical colleges for fiscal year 1998. But the money represents a shift in the percentage of the colleges' budgets that comes from state support. Because of declining enrollments, the state is easing the burden on colleges by requiring less money to be taken in from tuition and fees.

The systemwide reorganization accomplished its budgetary goal, cutting nearly $3 million from the budget by eliminating numerous middle management positions. Programs on the seven campuses remain intact; in fact, they will begin to offer a new associate degree in general studies in fall 1997.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	4
Independent	4
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	5,415
Part-time	8,188
Trends	
1995 enrollment	13,603
1990 enrollment	11,166
By race	
African American	131
Asian/Pacific	68
Hispanic	77
Native American	20
Nonresident alien	15
Unknown	4,961
White	8,343
By gender	
Male	5,352
Female	8,251

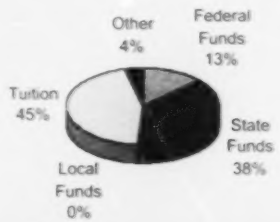
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$33,682
Public 4-year	$45,409
Independent 2-year	$22,760
Independent 4-year	$48,338

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$7,172
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$2,316
1995–96	$2,420

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

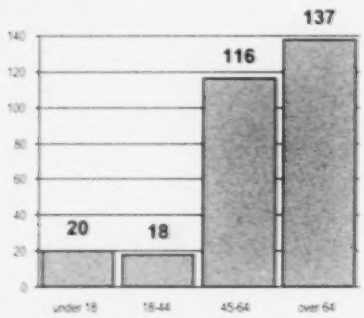
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.0%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.9%
2025	2.0%
Hispanic	
1995	1.1%
2025	2.3%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	97.1%
2025	94.4%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.5%
5 to 17 years old	19.0%
18 to 24 years old	8.1%
25 to 44 years old	34.7%
45 to 64 years old	19.7%
65 and older	12.0%
Median age	35.1 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	9.4%
Less than high school*	18.1%
High school graduate*	32.0%
Some college (no degree)	20.0%
Associate degree	7.7%
Bachelor's degree & higher	22.1%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	80.2	4
Female	65.3	8

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$29.4
National rank	41

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	2.8%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	28,972
1997	20,720
Percent change	-28.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation by air	1,700	130.8%
Transportation services	1,300	108.3%
Business services	32,400	91.3%
Agricultural services	4,700	83.9%
Health services	38,800	80.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	1,200	32.4%
Farm	800	18.2%
Mftg./durable goods	7,600	11.0%
Federal, civilian	800	10.4%
Federal, military	400	8.0%

New Jersey

The Committee to Reinvest in New Jersey's Community Colleges won an initial effort to persuade state lawmakers to augment budgets at the state's 19 public community colleges. The committee, chaired by two former state senators who are also community college trustees, gathered representatives of business and industry to ask the state legislature for an $84 million increase in state funding over seven years. While they have not won a seven-year commitment, they did get $8 million more for fiscal year 1998 and will continue their efforts this year.

Part of the committee's motive is to help contain tuition increases; New Jersey's two-year college tuitions are about 40 percent higher than the national average. Still, officials there predict that about as many credit students will enroll on the campuses in fall 1997 as did the year before. A technology bond has injected the colleges with some additional funds for upgrading technology. In order to qualify for a piece of the $15 million state contribution for higher education, the colleges must match it with county or other funds. Some of the money will go toward linking each two- and four-year college campus to all the others in the state.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	19
Independent	2
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	57,801
Part-time	79,648
Trends	
1995 enrollment	137,449
1990 enrollment	127,584
By race	
African American	18,232
Asian/Pacific	6,380
Hispanic	13,696
Native American	347
Nonresident alien	3,202
Unknown	7,509
White	88,083
By gender	
Male	57,288
Female	80,161

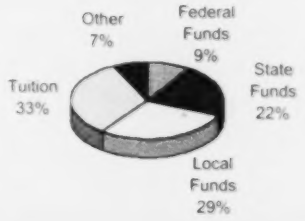
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$48,185
Public 4-year	$59,045
Independent 2-year	$17,098
Independent 4-year	$55,713

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,458
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,754
1995–96	$1,878

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

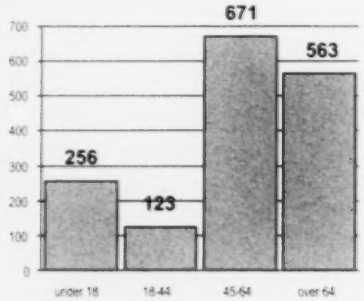
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	13.0%
2025	15.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	4.2%
2025	8.7%
Hispanic	
1995	10.1%
2025	16.3%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	72.4%
2025	59.7%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.2%
5 to 17 years old	17.7%
18 to 24 years old	8.3%
25 to 44 years old	31.9%
45 to 64 years old	21.1%
65 and older	13.8%
Median age	36.0 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	9.6%
Less than high school*	23.0%
High school graduate*	31.4%
Some college (no degree)	17.4%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree & higher	23.1%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	75.1	23
Female	58.7	31

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$254.9
National rank	8

AACC Careerline

The community college job source is online at

www.aacc.nche.edu/commun/times/cccareer.htm.

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	5.3%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	349,902
1997	252,800
Percent change	-28.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	265,700	78.6%
Transportation services	13,100	69.3%
Business services	201,800	66.2%
Social services	68,500	66.1%
Agricultural services	16,500	58.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Mftg./durable goods	78,900	38.0%
Pvt. household services	8,300	29.5%
Water transportation	2,300	21.7%
Farm	2,200	14.2%
Federal, civilian	8,000	10.9%

New Mexico

The New Mexico Association of Community Colleges has proposed that the state's public two-year institutions provide assessment, short-term training, placement, and case-management services for welfare recipients, as well as instruction for those seeking high school equivalency diplomas and basic literacy skills. If the state Department of Human Services endorses the plan, the colleges' cache of trainees under the welfare block grant could mushroom from 2,000 students to 20,000. The state was expected to act on the proposal by the end of summer 1997.

For-credit enrollment, meanwhile, is expected to increase slightly in fall 1997, from 52,912 students last year to 54,000. State officials attribute the rise in student population to the colleges' increasing popularity among minorities. And they point out that increases in enrollment at the state's institutions of higher learning have been confined largely to community colleges, as more students opt to begin their college years at smaller, more affordable schools.

The colleges' state budget allocation reflects the rise in student numbers; state lawmakers provided $104 million for fiscal year 1998, up about $2 million from the year before. Budgeting for New Mexico's public colleges is based on a formula that rewards the colleges for increasing enrollments.

The colleges' key role in workforce development and welfare reform, state officials say, is evidenced by their increasing efforts to form partnerships with state executive agencies and private-sector businesses and industries.

Note: AACC enrollment figures are an underestimate due to unreported university branch campus enrollments.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	17
Independent	—
Tribal	2

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	11,832
Part-time	22,955
Trends	
1995 enrollment	34,787
1990 enrollment	35,570
By race	
African American	779
Asian/Pacific	305
Hispanic	11,155
Native American	5,197
Nonresident alien	141
Unknown	523
White	16,687
By gender	
Male	13,141
Female	21,646

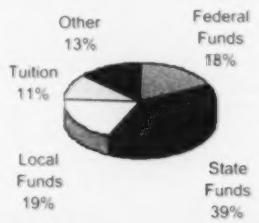
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$30,270
Public 4-year	$43,306
Independent 2 year	—
Independent 4-year	$38,308

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,956
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$675
1995–96	$690

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

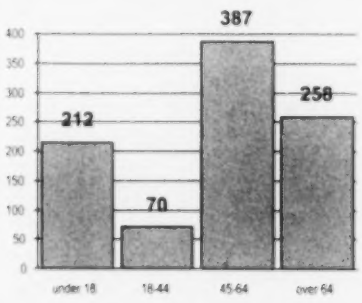
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	1.8%
2025	2.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.5%
Hispanic	
1995	28.1%
2025	32.2%
Native American	
1995	6.4%
2025	7.1%
White	
1995	62.9%
2025	56.9%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.9%
5 to 17 years old	21.3%
18 to 24 years old	10.0%
25 to 44 years old	29.6%
45 to 64 years old	20.1%
65 and older	11.0%
Median age	33.3 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	11.7%
Less than high school*	25.2%
High school graduate*	29.4%
Some college (no degree)	22.4%
Associate degree	4.8%
Bachelor's degree & higher	18.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	71.9	34
Female	55.6	39

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$37.8
National rank	38

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	6.3%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	94,836
1997	85,940
Percent change	-9.4%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	48,100	101.7%
Water transportation	100	100.0%
Transportation services	1,700	100.0%
Agricultural services	9,500	95.0%
Business services	42,000	92.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	1,900	22.9%
Mining	2,400	11.9%
Railroad transportation	200	11.1%
Farm	2,200	10.5%
Federal, civilian	3,000	9.4%

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New York

Enrollments in the community colleges affiliated with the State University of New York continue to slide. The colleges were home to more than 200,000 students in fall 1993; by fall 1996, that number had dipped to 182,845. In the early 1990s, enrollments peaked, climbing to nearly 400,000, but increasing tuitions, combined with a swifter economy and a halt to the colleges' participation in prison education programs, have thwarted growth.

The state's contribution to the colleges is slipping along with enrollments. While the fiscal year 1998 budget was not approved at the time of publication, the governor recommended $261.4 million, down slightly from last year's $262.8 million.

Meanwhile, New York's Monroe Community College has been selected by one of the world's largest and best-known laboratories to train optical fabrication technicians for an industry hungry for skilled employees. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, managed by the University of California, will provide Monroe with tools and equipment for the training. Upon completion of the course, students will be able to work for dozens of area manufacturers of precision lenses, mirrors, and prisms.

Note: Enrollments reported below include City University of New York (CUNY) community colleges.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	41
Independent	12
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	144,479
Part-time	118,336
Trends	
1995 enrollment	262,815
1990 enrollment	281,461
By race	
African American	38,202
Asian/Pacific	9,197
Hispanic	31,071
Native American	1,194
Nonresident alien	4,927
Unknown	8,735
White	169,489
By gender	
Male	106,933
Female	155,882

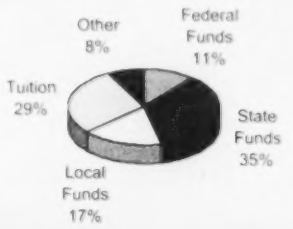
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$48,027
Public 4-year	$55,176
Independent 2-year	$22,617
Independent 4-year	$52,819

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$8,191
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$2,151
1995–96	$2,427

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

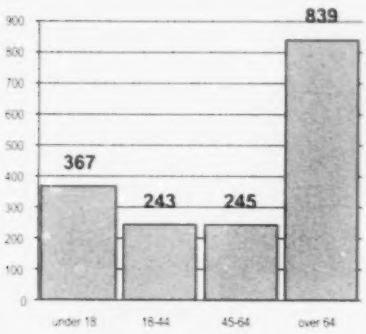
African American	
1995	15.4%
2025	16.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	4.2%
2025	7.8%
Hispanic	
1995	12.3%
2025	17.9%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	67.7%
2025	57.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.3%
5 to 17 years old	17.7%
18 to 24 years old	8.8%
25 to 44 years old	31.9%

45 to 64 years old	20.9%
65 and older	13.4%
Median age	35.3 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	9.9%
Less than high school*	24.7%
High school graduate*	29.4%
Some college (no degree)	17.9%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree & higher	21.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	70.1	40
Female	52.8	44

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$571.0
National rank	2

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	6.3%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	1,179,522
1997	1,058,420
Percent change	-10.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	533,800	64.8%
Social services	216,800	54.2%
Agricultural services	28,100	52.8%
Business services	229,900	38.8%
Amusement	79,100	37.1%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Water transportation	4,800	46.6%
Pvt. household services	42,100	33.6%
Mftg./durable goods	173,000	32.8%
Mftg./nondurable goods	106,600	22.0%
Mining	1,900	19.2%

North Carolina

North Carolina's 58 public community colleges will convert from academic quarters to semesters in fall 1997, a move state officials say could boost enrollment. The colleges counted 146,549 credit students in fall 1996.

At the same time, state legislators are recognizing the added funding needs of a system that is growing with the addition of workforce and economic development programs. The colleges expect $614.5 million in state funds for fiscal year 1998, an increase of nearly $12 million from the year before. Part of the raise goes for faculty and staff salary increases.

By fall 1997, the community college system's new, comprehensive articulation agreement with the 16-campus University of North Carolina will be complete.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	58
Independent	2
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	64,866
Part-time	82,384
Trends	
1995 enrollment	147,250
1990 enrollment	141,918
By race	
African American	30,195
Asian/Pacific	1,676
Hispanic	1,640
Native American	1,829
Nonresident alien	763
Unknown	0
White	111,147
By gender	
Male	57,875
Female	89,375

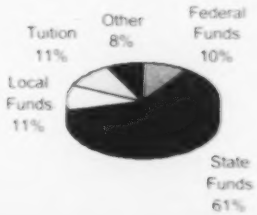
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$27,454
Public 4-year	$45,298
Independent 2-year	$28,460
Independent 4-year	$41,403

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,821
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$582
1995–96	$581

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

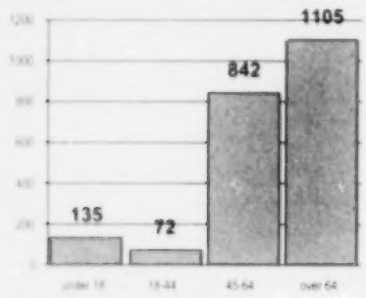
African American	
1995	21.9%
2025	23.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.9%
2025	1.8%
Hispanic	
1995	1.4%
2025	2.2%
Native American	
1995	1.2%
2025	1.2%
White	
1995	74.5%
2025	71.4%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.0%
5 to 17 years old	18.0%
18 to 24 years old	9.6%
25 to 44 years old	31.9%
45 to 64 years old	20.9%
65 and older	12.5%
Median age	**34.7 years**

State administrators for community colleges are listed on pages 76–79.

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	12.5%
Less than high school*	28.9%
High school graduate*	29.8%
Some college (no degree)	19.1%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree & higher	15.7%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	74.7	26
Female	59.8	28

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$181.5
National rank	12

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.5%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	331,633
1997	247,020
Percent change	-26.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	250,300	116.2%
Business services	248,600	109.6%
Transportation services	6,800	103.0%
Social services	96,900	91.8%
Amusement	45,260	89.2%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Farm	30,400	35.8%
Pvt. household services	8,000	25.6%
Railroad transportation	600	18.8%
Mftg.: nondurable goods	17,600	3.5%
Federal, civilian	800	1.4%

North Dakota

State officials predict that the number of high school graduates statewide will not decline until after the turn of the century, and they expect fall 1997 headcounts at North Dakota's public community colleges to hover around last year's level of 6,936.

Still, the colleges won a 13.6 percent increase in state funding between the 1995–97 biennium and the 1997–99 budget period. Aside from an inflationary increase, libraries got a 6 percent boost. Some of the money will go to fund campuses and programs more equitably, because a number of colleges have been underfunded compared with their neighbors.

At the behest of college administrators, the state has reorganized the way it funds technology and salaries at the community colleges. Instead of remaining as line items on the overall system budget, money for the two initiatives has been placed in a pool from which the state Board of Higher Education can mete funds as needed.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	5
Independent	1
Tribal	4

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	6,217
Part-time	2,452
Trends	
1995 enrollment	8,669
1990 enrollment	7,621
By race	
African American	85
Asian/Pacific	34
Hispanic	26
Native American	1,416
Nonresident alien	104
Unknown	2
White	7,002
By gender	
Male	4,298
Female	4,371

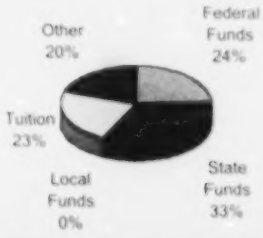
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$29,874
Public 4-year	$36,618
Independent 2-year	$20,426
Independent 4-year	$30,261

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$7,504
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,689
1995–96	$1,698

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

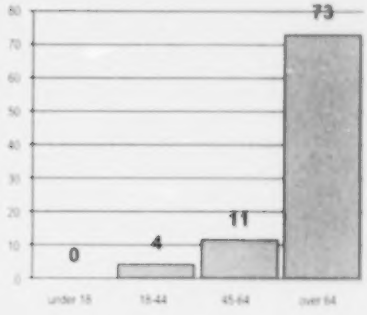
African American	
1995	0.5%
2025	0.7%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.3%
Hispanic	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.9%
Native American	
1995	4.4%
2025	8.0%
White	
1995	93.9%
2025	88.1%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.4%
5 to 17 years old	19.8%
18 to 24 years old	10.3%
25 to 44 years old	29.4%
45 to 64 years old	19.6%
65 and older	14.5%
Median age	34.9 years

Source information is on pages 74–75.

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	4.6%
Less than high school*	22.1%
High school graduate*	27.6%
Some college (no degree)	24.0%
Associate degree	9.9%
Bachelor's degree & higher	16.5%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	77.1	16
Female	64.9	10

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$133
National rank	30

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.2%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	18,774
1997	11,660
Percent change	-38.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	800	80.0%
Business services	11,100	77.6%
Agricultural services	3,300	76.7%
Social services	11,900	70.4%
Health services	17,600	51.9%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	1,100	42.3%
Federal, civilian	2,200	22.4%
Mining	900	20.9%
Farm	6,400	15.6%
Communications	300	8.8%

Ohio

Ohio has a complex system of community colleges. These include technical colleges, locally supported community colleges, community-technical colleges located at state university campuses, and two-year regional branch campuses of universities.

State officials project increases in 1997 fall credit headcounts at the community and technical colleges and stable enrollments at the university branches. The 15 community colleges, authorities predict, will gain about 7,000 students in fall 1997, enrolling about 113,000.

State funding for the colleges has increased across the board over the past two years; the community colleges expect a $193.2 million allocation in fiscal year 1998, up from $185.1 million the year before. Increases reflect a robust state economy with corresponding low levels of unemployment, low welfare caseloads, and high tax revenues. In addition, state officials say, a low rate of medical inflation has reduced the share of the state budget that would otherwise have been allocated to Medicaid payments.

Note: Enrollment figures reported below do not include the branch campuses of the university system.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	32
Independent	6
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	59,595
Part-time	92,713
Trends	
1995 enrollment	152,739
1990 enrollment	155,679
By race	
African American	16,588
Asian/Pacific	1,798
Hispanic	2,352
Native American	702
Nonresident alien	757
Unknown	3,331
White	127,203
By gender	
Male	59,389
Female	93,350

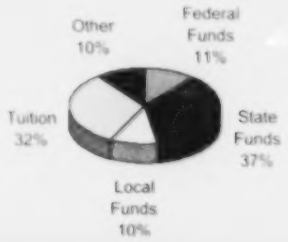
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$38,902
Public 4-year	$49,841
Independent 2-year	$19,744
Independent 4-year	$42,590

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,840
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$2,166
1995–96	$2,261

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	11.0%
2025	13.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.0%
2025	2.1%
Hispanic	
1995	1.4%
2025	2.6%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	86.3%
2025	81.3%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.8%
5 to 17 years old	18.7%
18 to 24 years old	9.4%
25 to 44 years old	30.9%
45 to 64 years old	20.8%
65 and older	13.4%
Median age	35.3 years

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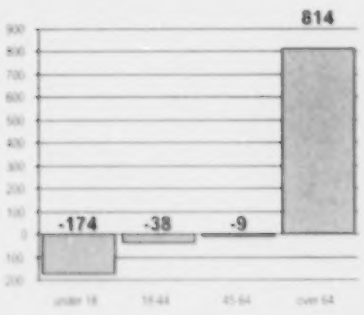
Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	8.9%
Less than high school*	24.0%
High school graduate*	36.0%
Some college (no degree)	19.3%
Associate degree	5.1%
Bachelor's degree & higher	15.6%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	74.5	27
Female	58.3	33

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$27.8
National rank	7

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.5%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	720,476
1997	518,595
Percent change	-28.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	12,200	76.7%
Agricultural services	33,500	76.7%
Business services	245,000	68.5%
Health services	305,600	62.4%
Transportation by air	8,800	56.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	14,600	41.2%
Railroad transportation	2,800	28.0%
Mining	6,300	26.1%
Farm	19,900	20.0%
Federal, civilian	15,400	16.9%

Oklahoma

Despite a slight decrease in enrollments across Oklahoma's higher education system, state officials project a marginal increase in attendance at the state's public community college system. Authorities are looking for a 1997 fall credit headcount of nearly 54,000 students, although the number of high school graduates is decreasing statewide.

The colleges are enjoying a 9 percent increase in state funding; the fiscal year 1998 allocation came in at $99.5 million, up $6 million from the year before. That figure looks even better in light of the fact that one of the state's two-year colleges, Rogers State College, is not included in the 1998 allocation because it merged with the University Center at Tulsa to form Rogers University.

Nearly all of the state's two-year colleges are busily expanding their use of instructional technology. Along with enhancing distance learning offerings and providing students with e-mail accounts and access to the Internet, Western Oklahoma State College is focusing on professional development of faculty to improve their multimedia skills.

Rose State College has opened a Communications Center and has begun offering music, art, and journalism instruction. In addition, the facility will host performing arts programs while the Oklahoma City Civic Center is renovated.

Note: Enrollment figures reported above do not include the branch campuses of the university system.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	15
Independent	3
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	28,333
Part-time	43,569
Trends	
1995 enrollment	71,902
1980 enrollment	62,518
By race	
African American	5,025
Asian/Pacific	1,442
Hispanic	1,654
Native American	6,586
Nonresident alien	423
Unknown	200
White	56,573
By gender	
Male	29,945
Female	41,957

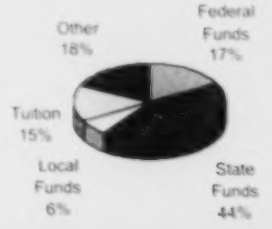
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$32,769
Public 4-year	$40,796
Independent 2-year	$22,867
Independent 4-year	$41,668

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$5,143
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,149
1995–96	$1,260

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

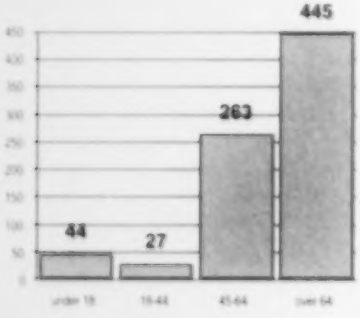
African American	
1995	7.6%
2025	10.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.2%
2025	2.1%
Hispanic	
1995	3.1%
2025	5.7%
Native American	
1995	7.8%
2025	8.5%

White	
1995	80.2%
2025	73.6%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.9%
5 to 17 years old	19.8%
18 to 24 years old	10.0%
25 to 44 years old	28.8%
45 to 64 years old	21.0%
65 and older	13.5%
Median age	34.9 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.4%
Less than high school*	25.0%
High school graduate*	30.6%
Some college (no degree)	23.4%
Associate degree	4.9%
Bachelor's degree & higher	16.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	71.9	34
Female	55.7	38

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$66.2
National rank	30

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.5%

AACC Careerline

The community college job source is online at www.aacc.nche.edu/communities/ccareer.htm

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	146,454
1997	82,560
Percent change	-44.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	17,900	89.9%
Transportation services	2,200	75.9%
Health services	82,600	75.0%
Business services	74,500	74.6%
Social services	36,600	67.3%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	5,500	32.7%
Mining	18,700	26.9%
Federal, civilian	9,500	20.0%
Railroad transportation	200	11.1%
Farm	8,800	10.5%

Oregon

Returning students in their mid-30s make up a significant portion of the student body at Oregon's public community colleges. As more of the state's population reaches that age, officials predict that recently declining headcounts on campuses will pick up. Overall, demographers predict that Oregon will see a 2 percent per year increase in population for the next few years.

Community colleges lost a sizable portion of their local funding when voters decided in November to slash property taxes. State budgeteers have set aside $36 million in extra funding for the colleges in the 1997–99 biennium to make up for the loss. All told, the state's share of community college funding jumped from about $161.5 million in fiscal year 1997 to $175.3 million in fiscal year 1998.

The November property tax initiative was the second vote in five years that limited the amount of taxes that could be allocated for the community colleges.

A new college, Klamath Community College in Klamath Falls, began operations last year as a service district under nearby Rogue Community College.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	17
Independent	—
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	23,817
Part-time	56,744
Trends	
1995 enrollment	80,561
1990 enrollment	77,061
By race	
African American	1,398
Asian/Pacific	3,748
Hispanic	3,151
Native American	1,242
Nonresident alien	699
Unknown	9,625
White	60,698
By gender	
Male	35,778
Female	44,783

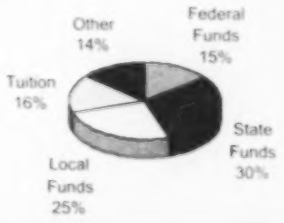
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$38,321
Public 4-year	$44,890
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$43,796

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$8,468
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,322
1995–96	$1,338

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

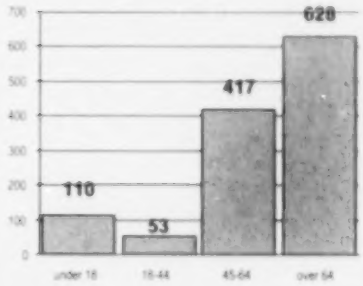
African American	
1995	1.7%
2025	2.1%

Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.8%
2025	4.5%
Hispanic	
1995	4.6%
2025	9.0%
Native American	
1995	1.4%
2025	1.5%
White	
1995	89.6%
2025	82.9%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.6%
5 to 17 years old	18.6%
18 to 24 years old	9.0%
25 to 44 years old	30.6%
45 to 64 years old	21.8%
65 and older	13.4%
Median age	36.3 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	11.8%
Less than high school*	19.2%
High school graduate*	29.0%
Some college (no degree)	26.5%
Associate degree	6.6%
Bachelor's degree & higher	18.8%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	75.4	22
Female	60.8	21

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$744
National rank	28

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	5.0%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	117,656
1997	65,050
Percent change	-45.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	93,500	90.5%
Transportation by air	4,800	81.4%
Health services	87,200	80.8%
Transportation services	4,700	79.7%
Social services	41,600	76.6%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	3,600	26.3%
Farm	8,100	14.5%
Water transportation	200	9.1%
Railroad transportation	300	8.6%
Federal, military	1,100	7.3%

Pennsylvania

Rapidly declining enrollments at Pennsylvania's public community colleges and one technical institute reflect a downturn in the number of people graduating from the state's high schools. Even the opening of two new community colleges over the past five years—in previously unserved areas—has not helped enrollment.

The good news is that the colleges' state budget allocation has gone up from $146.9 million for fiscal year 1996–97 to $161.9 million for fiscal year 1997–98. The state pays one-third of the colleges' operating costs, sharing funding responsibility with students (tuition) and counties or school districts. But some poorer school districts have not been able to meet their obligations lately, and the state has chipped in extra to pick up the slack.

Two school districts have successfully petitioned to be excused from sponsoring their local colleges, and several others are hoping to follow.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	15
Independent	10
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	42,512
Part-time	69,771
Trends	
1995 enrollment	112,283
1990 enrollment	154,372
By race	
African American	14,809
Asian/Pacific	3,096
Hispanic	2,449
Native American	449
Nonresident alien	432
Unknown	0
White	91,048
By gender	
Male	44,347
Female	67,936

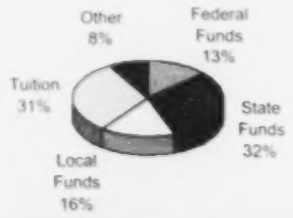
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$45,218
Public 4-year	$52,646
Independent 2-year	$27,109
Independent 4-year	$49,629

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,613
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,755
1995–96	$1,909

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

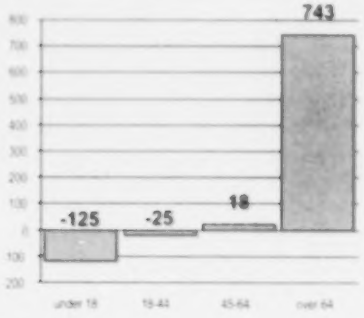
African American	
1995	9.5%
2025	11.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.4%
2025	3.1%

Hispanic	
1995	2.3%
2025	4.8%
Native American	
1995	0.1%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	86.7%
2025	80.4%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.3%
5 to 17 years old	17.7%
18 to 24 years old	8.6%
25 to 44 years old	30.4%
45 to 64 years old	21.1%
65 and older	15.9%
Median age	36.9 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	9.1%
Less than high school*	24.4%
High school graduate*	38.3%
Some college (no degree)	15.3%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree & higher	16.8%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	71.5	36
Female	55.0	41

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$294.4
National rank	6

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	5.2%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	604,701
1997	468,720
Percent change	-22.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	32,300	70.1%
Health services	418,200	69.7%
Social services	148,700	62.1%
Transportation services	9,600	56.8%
Business services	183,500	54.1%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	15,100	38.8%
Mining	10,800	37.4%
Manufacturing	126,500	23.4%
Federal, civilian	24,400	18.1%
Farm	13,600	17.6%

Rhode Island

There are fewer business and accounting majors and more computer technology–related majors at Rhode Island's sole community college. Overall, that spells a slight decrease in enrollments; college officials project a 1997 fall credit headcount of 15,037 in 1997, down about 200 from the same time the year before. The decline, officials say, coincides with lowering unemployment in the state.

Still, the state allocated slightly more dollars for fiscal year 1998 than it did for previous years. The college's $30.9 million (up from $29 million in fiscal year 1997) in state funds will cover increases in utilities and salaries.

One of the college's three campuses is expanding as a result of a bond issue, adding classrooms and labs to its structure and connecting campus computers to the Internet.

Students enrolling in the Community College of Rhode Island in fall 1997 need apply just once to the state system of higher education. A dual admissions policy now admits community college students to a four-year university simultaneously; students who achieve an acceptable grade point average at the two-year college may move on to the four-year college without reapplying.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	1
Independent	1
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	6,716
Part-time	11,599
Trends	
1995 enrollment	18,315
1990 enrollment	16,629
By race	
African American	714
Asian/Pacific	288
Hispanic	897
Native American	103
Nonresident alien	11
Unknown	3,069
White	13,233
By gender	
Male	7,793
Female	10,522

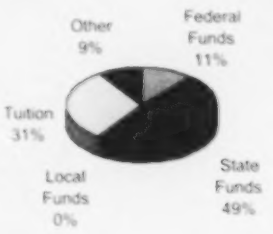
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$40,398
Public 4-year	$51,037
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$50,429

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,195
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,686
1995–96	$1,726

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

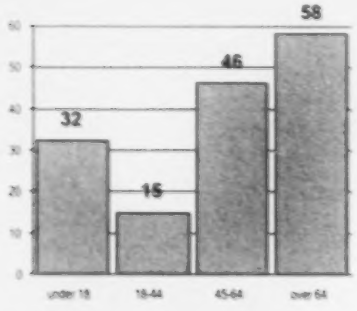
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	4.6%
2025	6.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.1%
2025	4.8%
Hispanic	
1995	5.7%
2025	13.4%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.8%
White	
1995	87.2%
2025	74.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.4%
5 to 17 years old	17.4%
18 to 24 years old	8.6%
25 to 44 years old	32.5%
45 to 64 years old	19.3%
65 and older	15.8%
Median age	35.8 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



A world of information about community colleges is available through the AACC home page at www.aacc.nche.edu.

Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	11.1%
Less than high school*	26.6%
High school graduate*	29.5%
Some college (no degree)*	18.2%
Associate degree	6.2%
Bachelor's degree & higher	19.5%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	71.7	35
Female	58.4	32

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$123.9
National rank	45

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	5.7%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	61,116
1997	53,850
Percent change	-12.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	900	81.8%
Business services	24,600	74.3%
Health services	34,900	66.3%
Social services	12,000	60.3%
Transportation by air	400	57.1%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	900	33.3%
Manufacturing	13,700	22.7%
Water transportation	100	14.3%
Farm	200	12.5%
Federal, civilian	1,200	11.8%

South Carolina

A few more students may enroll in South Carolina's public community colleges in fall 1997 than did in fall 1996; officials expect about 57,500 credit students in September 1997—about 500 more than the previous year.

Meanwhile, the state added $11 million to community college coffers for fiscal year 1998, $10 million of it for deferred maintenance and equipment.

Budgeting for the colleges will change next year as the system implements performance funding. College administrators are absorbed in an effort to determine benchmarks in 37 areas, ranging from faculty-to-student ratio to faculty credentials to employment rate for graduates. Each year until 2000, a few more indicators will be implemented.

South Carolina was the first state to mandate 100 percent performance funding, so setting the program in motion has become a top priority for staff at the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education.

Note: AACC includes two two-year branches of universities in its number of public community colleges.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	17
Independent	2
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	26,347
Part-time	35,350
Trends	
1995 enrollment	61,697
1990 enrollment	54,212
By race	
African American	15,734
Asian/Pacific	695
Hispanic	623
Native American	264
Nonresident alien	294
Unknown	419
White	43,668
By gender	
Male	24,765
Female	36,932

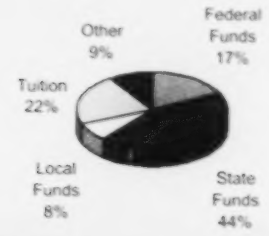
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$28,085
Public 4-year	$42,078
Independent 2-year	$29,494
Independent 4-year	$34,640

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$7,101
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,048
1995–96	$1,071

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

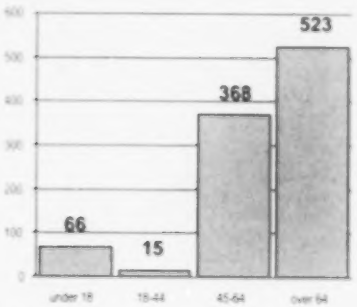
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	29.7%
2025	29.7%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.2%
Hispanic	
1995	1.0%
2025	1.7%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	68.3%
2025	67.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.9%
5 to 17 years old	18.5%
18 to 24 years old	10.2%
25 to 44 years old	31.4%
45 to 64 years old	20.9%
65 and older	12.1%
Median age	34.4 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	11.7%
Less than high school*	30.6%
High school graduate*	30.3%
Some college (no degree)	18.2%
Associate degree	6.0%
Bachelor's degree & higher	15.1%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	74.1	30
Female	59.9	27

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$79.9
National rank	27

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.8%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	151,026
1997	87,640
Percent change	-42.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	4,300	113.2%
Health services	89,600	111.9%
Business services	117,900	111.8%
Transportation by air	5,300	98.1%
Social services	42,400	85.8%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Farm	11,300	33.0%
Pvt. household services	6,300	29.0%
Railroad transportation	300	12.5%
Federal, civilian	2,500	7.3%
Federal, military	5,200	7.0%

South Dakota

South Dakota's independently owned community colleges are funded through foundations. The state's four remaining two-year colleges are state-funded, degree-granting technical institutes, which officials report to be faring well, as the state's high schools emphasize the value of technical education. The institutes are working with the high schools to provide a seamless transition from secondary to postsecondary technical education. The result is a projected increase in fall credit headcount enrollments in the institutes for 1997.

Institute executives credit the governor and the state legislature with recognizing the value of a workforce well trained for high-tech jobs. The state has shown its support by increasing the institutes' budget allocation since fiscal year 1996. For fiscal year 1998, the institutes will receive $13 million in state funding, up from $12.6 million for fiscal year 1997.

The institutes continue to add new courses. Recently approved programs include biotechnology in agriculture, computerized machining, laser optic technology, and turf management technology.

Note: Revenue information for the public institutions was not available for this publication.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	4
Independent	1
Tribal	3

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	3,107
Part-time	403
Trends	
1995 enrollment	3,510
1990 enrollment	394
By race	
African American	24
Asian/Pacific	11
Hispanic	33
Native American	237
Nonresident alien	2
Unknown	580
White	2,623
By gender	
Male	1,871
Female	1,639

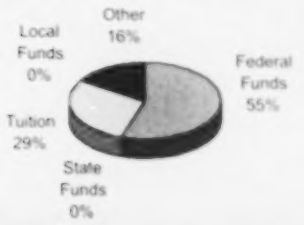
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$24,780
Public 4-year	$35,929
Independent 2-year	$28,500
Independent 4-year	$31,243

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$8,655
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$3,430
1995–96	$3,430

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

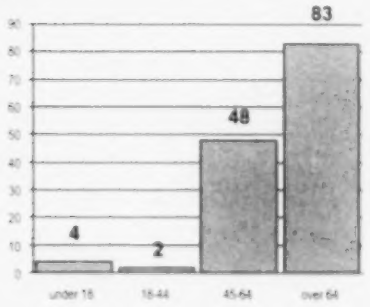
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.0%
Hispanic	
1995	1.0%
2025	1.6%
Native American	
1995	7.3%
2025	10.1%
White	
1995	90.8%
2025	86.4%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.0%
5 to 17 years old	20.9%
18 to 24 years old	10.0%
25 to 44 years old	28.4%
45 to 64 years old	19.3%
65 and older	14.4%
Median age	34.5 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	7.7%
Less than high school*	22.3%
High school graduate*	33.2%
Some college (no degree)	21.4%
Associate degree	7.3%
Bachelor's degree & higher	15.8%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	78.2	11
Female	65.8	7

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$17.3
National rank	47

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	2.6%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	20,254
1997	13,790
Percent change	-32.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	14,000	87.0%
Agricultural services	4,200	79.2%
Health services	23,900	70.9%
Transportation by air	400	66.7%
Transportation services	400	66.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	1,200	38.7%
Farm	6,400	15.4%
Federal, civilian	1,600	13.9%
Federal, military	1,100	9.8%
Communications	100	3.1%

TENNESSEE

In keeping with a seven-year-old trend, officials at Tennessee's public community colleges and two technical institutes predict an increase in enrollments for fall 1997. The colleges expect to enroll about 81,500 credit students this fall, up from 78,630 in September 1996.

The colleges' state budget allocation had been keeping pace with the healthy enrollments, but a state budget impoundment in 1997 caused a decline of $8 million in funding. Even without the impoundment, colleges have been struggling financially, responding last year with tuition increases.

Colleges across the state will focus more on workforce development programs and on serving business and industry on campus. The two-year colleges count about 10,000 welfare recipients among their short-term students and report that vocational education at the colleges is almost entirely focused on training for immediate employment. The system has established a statewide School-to-Career program that links both secondary and postsecondary programs with business and industry.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	14
Independent	5
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	35,604
Part-time	8,622
Trends	
1995 enrollment	84,226
1990 enrollment	70,262
By race	
African American	12,776
Asian/Pacific	804
Hispanic	594
Native American	279
Nonresident alien	289
Unknown	2,213
White	67,331
By gender	
Male	34,473
Female	49,753

Faculty Salary

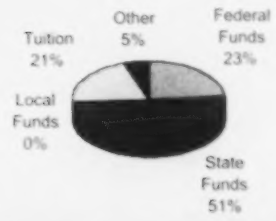
Public 2-year	$32,652
Public 4-year	$44,485
Independent 2-year	$24,810
Independent 4-year	$41,014

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$5,939

Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$976
1995–96	$1,022

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

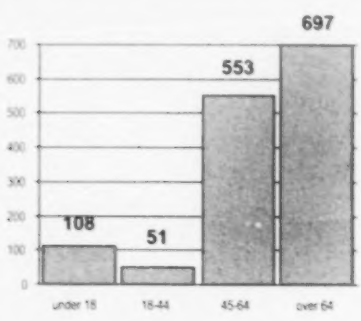
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	16.1%
2025	18.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.4%
Hispanic	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.5%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	82.0%
2025	78.8%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.8%
5 to 17 years old	18.0%
18 to 24 years old	9.6%
25 to 44 years old	31.3%
45 to 64 years old	21.7%
65 and older	12.5%
Median age	35.3 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	13.4%
Less than high school*	31.9%
High school graduate*	30.6%
Some college (no degree)	18.9%
Associate degree	4.0%
Bachelor's degree & higher	14.5%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	74.4	28
Female	60.3	25

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$126.5
National rank	18

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.9%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	320,709
1997	182,330
Percent change	-43.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	162,800	94.8%
Transportation services	5,500	90.2%
Agricultural services	18,700	89.9%
Health services	173,500	85.1%
Transportation by air	23,100	75.7%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	7,500	31.5%
Farm	16,200	15.7%
Mining	1,000	13.7%
Federal, civilian	6,600	11.8%
Railroad transportation	500	8.8%

Texas

Continued population growth in Texas has translated into higher enrollments in the state's public community colleges over the past several years, and officials project more of the same for fall 1997. Texas community colleges expect a slight enrollment increase in fall 1997.

State funding for the expansive system is keeping pace with enrollments. A state budget surplus allowed the legislature to raise its allocation to community colleges by $14 million in fiscal year 1998, to $659.5 million.

Authorities are developing a common course manual for technical and continuing education classes offered by community and technical colleges, modeled after a similar manual already in place for academic courses. Common course definitions will prevent students from unwittingly repeating classes and will ease the transfer of credits from college to college and from two-year to four-year institutions.

One of Texas's community colleges began providing classes at a local federal housing project last spring. San Antonio College offers skills testing and training to residents of the project, all of whom are welfare recipients.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	68
Independent	4
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	148,022
Part-time	274,984
Trends	
1995 enrollment	423,006
1990 enrollment	389,355
By race	
African American	45,910
Asian/Pacific	17,018
Hispanic	106,712
Native American	2,221
Nonresident alien	3,513
Unknown	669
White	246,963
By gender	
Male	184,963
Female	238,043

Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$37,760
Public 4-year	$45,110
Independent 2-year	$22,681
Independent 4-year	$46,294

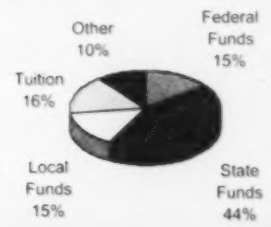
Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student $6,744

Average tuition/fees paid per student

1994–95	$689
1995–96	$771

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

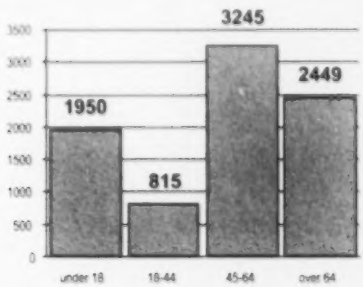
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	0.6%
2025	0.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.9%
2025	2.8%
Hispanic	
1995	1.6%
2025	7.3%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	6.5%
2025	9.0%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	8.3%
5 to 17 years old	0.2%
18 to 24 years old	0.3%
25 to 44 years old	1.7%
45 to 64 years old	9.3%
65 and older	0.2%
Median age	2.6 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	2.9%
Less than high school*	8.1%
High school graduate*	5.9%
Some college (no degree)	2.9%
Associate degree	4.9%
Bachelor's degree & higher	8.1%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	79.3	7
Female	60.0	26

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$479.8
National rank	3

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	5.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	785,271
1997	608,620
Percent change	-22.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	583,500	93.3%
Business services	617,700	92.6%
Transportation services	32,600	89.8%
Agricultural services	92,700	80.9%
Social services	189,500	78.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	34,700	26.7%
Mining	61,400	23.4%
Farm	28,800	11.6%
Pipeline transportation	400	8.9%
Federal, civilian	11,000	5.7%

Utah

The Utah Community College system has undertaken an extensive advertising campaign to improve the image of technical education in the eyes of high school students and their parents. The campaign, aimed at graduating high school seniors, promotes technical education as the pathway to higher-paying jobs. It is hoped that the campaign will attract more students to technical majors at the state's five public community colleges.

An earlier campaign has bolstered enrollments at the two-year colleges. That effort encouraged high school graduates to begin their college years at a two-year college, and transfer later to a university. The investment paid off; even though Utah enjoys a healthy economy, its community colleges have seen an increase in head-counts over the past several years. In fall 1996, credit students numbered 47,787, up about 2,000 from the year before.

At the time of publication, the state legislature had not approved a fiscal year 1998 budget allocation for the community colleges, but the new numbers are likely to reflect an increase to accommodate enrollment growth at the institutions. In fiscal year 1997, community colleges won a state allocation of $102.8 million, up from $97.4 million the year before.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	5
Independent	1
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	13,994
Part-time	16,734
Trends	
1995 enrollment	30,728
1990 enrollment	30,087
By race	
African American	216
Asian/Pacific	827
Hispanic	1,085
Native American	595
Nonresident alien	637
Unknown	1,035
White	26,333
By gender	
Male	15,832
Female	14,896

Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$31,244
Public 4-year	$42,330
Independent 2-year	$33,209
Independent 4-year	$46,664

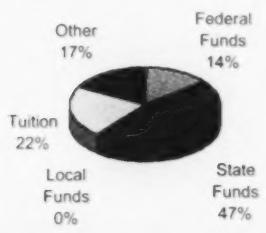
Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student $6,646

Average tuition/fees paid per student

1994–95	$1,340
1995–96	$1,375

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.2%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.2%
2025	3.6%
Hispanic	
1995	5.3%
2025	8.4%
Native American	
1995	1.5%
2025	1.9%
White	
1995	90.1%
2025	84.9%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	9.4%
5 to 17 years old	24.5%
18 to 24 years old	13.1%
25 to 44 years old	28.2%
45 to 64 years old	16.0%
65 and older	8.8%
Median age	26.8 years

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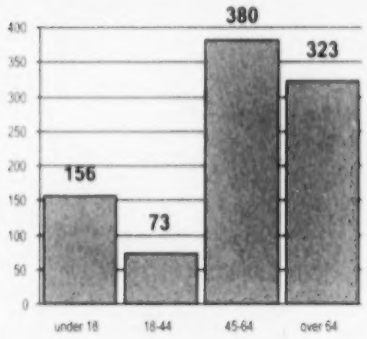
Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	8.7%
Less than high school*	15.6%
High school graduate*	26.8%
Some college (no degree)	31.1%
Associate degree	7.5%
Bachelor's degree & higher	19.0%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	82.5	1
Female	61.2	20

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$41.7
National rank	36

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed 3.0%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	53,172
1997	34,350
Percent change	-35.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	99,800	139.4%
Transportation services	4,600	135.3%
Health services	81,200	130.8%
Agricultural services	8,000	103.9%
Amusement	19,700	97.5%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Federal, civilian	6,800	19.5%
Farm	2,800	15.6%
Mining	1,000	11.1%
Pvt. household services	500	9.8%
Federal, military	700	3.8%

Vermont

Vermont's community college has 12 sites across the state, and officials predict that they will handle a .5 percent increase in enrollments in fall 1997. Fall credit headcount for 1996 was 4,796 at the Community College of Vermont. As in other states, small class sizes and convenient locations account for much of the college's popularity; 85 percent of Vermont's residents live within a 20-minute commute to one of its campuses.

The college will receive $1.23 million in state funding for fiscal year 1998, exactly the same as it received the year before.

Meanwhile, the institution is offering a few online courses and is working with the state Agency of Human Services to help welfare recipients return to the workforce.

Officials are revamping the college's registration procedures, exploring which kinds of technology can make the process more efficient and student friendly.

Note: AACC includes a regionally accredited technical college in its total number of community colleges.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	2
Independent	4
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	786
Part-time	4,235
Trends	
1995 enrollment	5,021
1990 enrollment	6,861
By race	
African American	30
Asian/Pacific	27
Hispanic	19
Native American	14
Nonresident alien	7
Unknown	1
White	4,923
By gender	
Male	1,380
Female	3,641

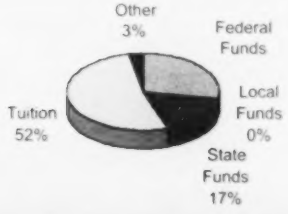
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$33,087
Public 4-year	$43,599
Independent 2-year	$19,700
Independent 4-year	$39,953

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$4,453
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$2,196
1995–96	$2,370

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

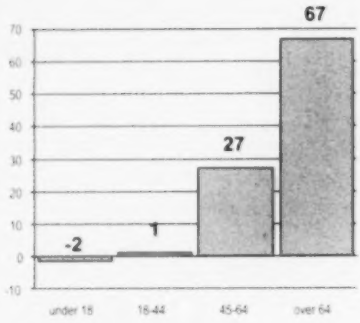
African American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.6%
Hispanic	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.7%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	98.0%
2025	95.5%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.0%
5 to 17 years old	18.9%
18 to 24 years old	8.9%
25 to 44 years old	32.8%
45 to 64 years old	21.3%
65 and older	12.1%
Median age	35.7 years

Source information is on pages 74–75.

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	8.0%
Less than high school*	18.9%
High school graduate*	34.5%
Some college (no degree)	17.8%
Associate degree	7.0%
Bachelor's degree & higher	21.8%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	78.0	12
Female	65.3	8

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$133
National rank	51

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.8%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	28,961
1997	23,300
Percent change	-20.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	13,800	88.5%
Transportation services	700	87.5%
Transportation by air	400	80.0%
Agricultural services	3,200	78.0%
Health services	20,500	75.6%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Railroad transportation	100	50.0%
Pvt. household services	1,000	31.3%
Farm	1,500	14.7%
Mftg./durable goods	3,100	9.7%
Federal, military	300	5.7%

Virginia

Officials at Virginia's public community colleges are reporting an increase in the number of students entering transfer programs rather than technical and vocational courses, and the colleges are responding by offering more transfer programs. Distance learning at the colleges continues to expand. Still, enrollments are flat, and authorities expect 123,337 students in September 1997—the same number as for the previous fall.

The projection does not account for any surprises that may come from the fall 1997 opening of the new campus of Tidewater Community College in Norfolk; authorities say it is too early to measure the impact on the system of enrollments there.

Community colleges enjoy increasing support from the state legislature, which allocated $221.9 million for the institutions in fiscal year 1998. That amount reflects a 5.5 percent increase in appropriations and includes special funding to upgrade the system's information technology infrastructure.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	23
Independent	3
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	37,413
Part-time	93,368
Trends	
1995 enrollment	130,781
1990 enrollment	135,343
By race	
African American	20,328
Asian/Pacific	6,531
Hispanic	3,708
Native American	570
Nonresident alien	1,043
Unknown	0
White	98,601
By gender	
Male	53,870
Female	76,911

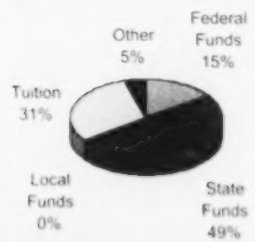
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$35,503
Public 4-year	$48,313
Independent 2-year	$26,573
Independent 4-year	$41,257

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$5,288
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,384
1995–96	$1,433

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

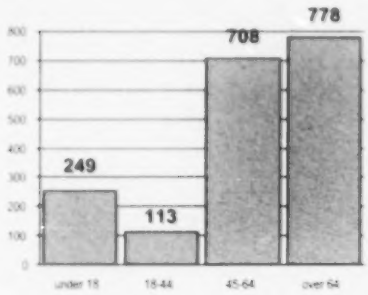
African American	
1995	19.0%
2025	21.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	3.1%
2025	5.8%
Hispanic	
1995	3.1%
2025	6.0%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	74.6%
2025	66.1%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.8%
5 to 17 years old	17.6%
18 to 24 years old	9.7%
25 to 44 years old	33.8%
45 to 64 years old	20.8%
65 and older	11.2%
Median age	34.5 years

State administrators for community colleges are listed on pages 76–79.

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.0%
Less than high school*	24.2%
High school graduate*	27.7%
Some college (no degree)	20.7%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree & higher	22.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	78.0	12
Female	63.0	15

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$177.7
National rank	13

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.3%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	194,212
1997	132,160
Percent change	-32.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	8,900	89.0%
Health services	183,300	86.8%
Business services	212,200	85.0%
Agricultural services	24,500	78.8%
Social services	66,800	70.2%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Mining	5,400	34.2%
Pvt. household services	12,700	31.6%
Farm	14,700	26.0%
Federal, civilian	16,100	8.4%
Federal, military	4,700	2.4%

Washington

Welfare reforms are expected to pare enrollments at Washington's public community colleges by at least 1.5 percent in fall 1997, as the state implements a Work First initiative that will transfer some students from the classroom to the workforce. Welfare recipients attending Washington's community colleges last year accounted for 12,000 full-time-equivalent students. Authorities predict that the system will replace most of those lost students with other, non-welfare enrollees.

The state budget allocation for community colleges continues to improve. In fiscal year 1998, the colleges will receive $370.1 million in state funds, up from $352.3 million the year before and $340.4 million in fiscal year 1995. Part of the raise goes for salary increases.

The budget for the next biennium will be based partly on performance indicators that measure, among other things, core course completion, starting wages for graduates of vocational courses, and the percentage of transfer students who attend four-year universities.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	32
Independent	1
Tribal	1

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	76,320
Part-time	92,050
Trends	
1995 enrollment	168,370
1990 enrollment	148,448
By race	
African American	7,311
Asian/Pacific	10,665
Hispanic	5,842
Native American	4,308
Nonresident alien	3,397
Unknown	12,594
White	124,257

By gender	
Male	71,520
Female	76,911

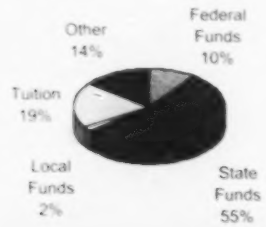
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$37,607
Public 4-year	$49,187
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$41,930

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$6,811
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,313
1995–96	$1,369

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

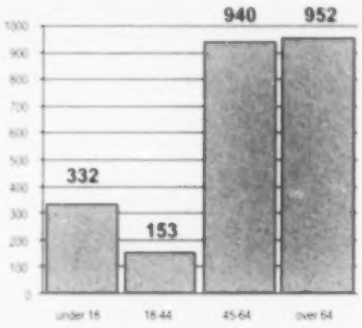
African American	
1995	3.1%
2025	3.2%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	5.0%
2025	8.3%
Hispanic	
1995	5.0%
2025	9.3%
Native American	
1995	1.7%
2025	1.8%
White	
1995	85.1%
2025	77.4%

A world of information about community colleges is available through the AACC home page at www.aacc.nche.edu.

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	7.0%
5 to 17 years old	19.0%
18 to 24 years old	9.2%
25 to 44 years old	32.7%
45 to 64 years old	20.6%
65 and older	11.6%
Median age	34.9 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.6%
Less than high school*	17.0%
High school graduate*	28.3%
Some college (no degree)	26.3%
Associate degree	7.7%
Bachelor's degree & higher	20.8%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	76.5	19
Female	60.6	23

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$143.9
National rank	14

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.9%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	286,258
1997	261,810
Percent change	-9.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	181,000	108.6%
Health services	199,300	101.9%
Social services	81,200	86.2%
Transportation services	12,200	85.3%
Agricultural services	37,900	74.3%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	4,100	18.8%
Farm	5,700	8.6%
Federal, civilian	4,500	6.2%
Railroad transportation	100	1.8%
Federal, military	900	1.2%

West Virginia

Among West Virginia's 11 two-year colleges, two stand alone, three are regional campuses of West Virginia University, and six are part of a four-year college. Overall, enrollments have slipped slightly since the early 1990s, but officials say they have leveled out and are predicting a slight increase in fall 1997 from the 19,515 credit students counted in September 1996.

In 1994 the state legislature made a five-year commitment to the state's higher education system: It will increase its allocation each year by 3.2 percent. As a result, the community colleges have received a nominal raise each fiscal year since then.

The colleges have placed increasing emphasis on addressing the workforce development needs of the state. After conducting a comprehensive assessment of the state's workforce needs, the system has created the West Virginia Training Network, a consortium of the 11 two-year colleges, the K–12 system, and other training entities. The result has been the addition of customized training, certificate, and associate degree programs around the state.

Note: AACC enrollment figures are an underestimate due to unreported university branch campus enrollment.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	11
Independent	1
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	4,049
Part-time	3,295
Trends	
1995 enrollment	7,344
1990 enrollment	13,548
By race	
African American	183
Asian/Pacific	22
Hispanic	20
Native American	4
Nonresident alien	4
Unknown	7
White	7,104
By gender	
Male	2,657
Female	4,687

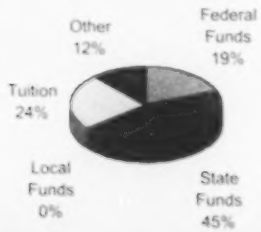
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$29,378
Public 4-year	$37,806
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$32,173

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$5,593
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,303
1995–96	$1,312

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

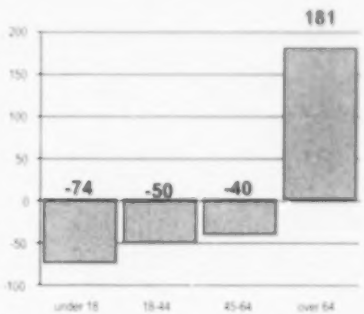
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	3.1%
2025	3.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.1%
Hispanic	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.3%
Native American	
1995	0.1%
2025	0.1%
White	
1995	95.8%
2025	94.0%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	5.8%
5 to 17 years old	17.3%
18 to 24 years old	10.3%
25 to 44 years old	28.3%
45 to 64 years old	23.1%
65 and older	15.2%
Median age	37.7 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	10.9%
Less than high school*	32.8%
High school graduate*	36.5%
Some college (no degree)	15.5%
Associate degree	3.8%
Bachelor's degree & higher	11.4%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	63.4	42
Female	46.3	45

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$34.7
National rank	40

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	6.0%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	119,916
1997	90,030
Percent change	-25.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	1,000	100.0%
Agricultural services	4,700	92.2%
Business services	26,300	79.5%
Health services	41,900	61.6%
Social services	13,100	17.8%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Mining	14,600	47.2%
Pvt. household services	2,900	38.2%
Farm	4,200	18.5%
Railroad transportation	500	12.5%
Communications	1,600	12.3%

Wisconsin

Low unemployment equals low enrollments for Wisconsin's 15 technical college districts, which operate 46 campuses around the state. Enrollments have dipped every year since 1993, and the trend is expected to continue. In addition, preliminary data show that about half of the welfare recipients who were enrolled in technical college classes—roughly 2,800 full-time-equivalent students—left during the 1996–97 school year.

Nonetheless, the state legislature upped its allocation to the colleges for fiscal year 1998 to $129.7 million, a $3.7 million jump from the year before.

Meanwhile, the state has initiated a major information technology effort at all educational levels. As a result, the technical colleges are scheduled to receive an additional appropriation of $1.6 million over two years for faculty development in that area. Also, funding from the state's universal service fund may be used to subsidize Internet connections to college computers.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	17
Independent	1
Tribal	1

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	35,220
Part-time	72,146
Trends	
1995 enrollment	107,366
1990 enrollment	101,988
By race	
African American	5,904
Asian/Pacific	1,590
Hispanic	2,349
Native American	1,715
Nonresident alien	191
Unknown	3,468
White	92,149
By gender	
Male	46,073
Female	61,293

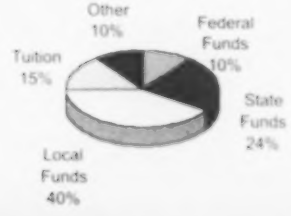
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$43,548
Public 4-year	$48,040
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$40,524

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$8,760
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$1,682
1995–96	$1,840

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

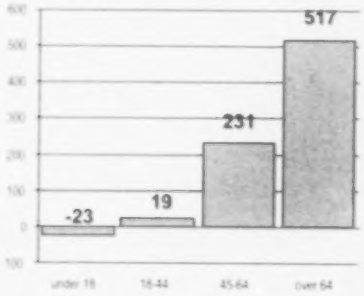
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	3.4%
2025	8.2%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.4%
2025	3.4%
Hispanic	
1995	2.2%
2025	3.9%
Native American	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.0%
White	
1995	90.2%
2025	83.5%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.5%
5 to 17 years old	19.5%
18 to 24 years old	9.3%
25 to 44 years old	31.1%
45 to 64 years old	20.2%
65 and older	13.3%
Median age	35.1 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	7.1%
Less than high school*	20.9%
High school graduate*	36.4%
Some college (no degree)	19.5%
Associate degree	7.0%
Bachelor's degree & higher	16.2%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	79.4	6
Female	68.2	3

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$125.3
National rank	19

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	3.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	241,098
1997	117,840
Percent change	-51.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	19,500	79.3%
Business services	112,000	76.7%
Transportation services	4,000	69.0%
Social services	71,900	67.3%
Health services	143,800	66.1%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	5,300	33.8%
Farm	25,200	21.1%
Water transportation	200	18.2%
Federal, civilian	4,000	13.3%
Railroad transporation	400	13.3%

Wyoming

Both enrollments and budgets remain about the same this year at Wyoming's community colleges as they have for the past several years. To pay for additional programs, notably in distance learning and other educational technologies, the colleges raised tuition by 8.5 percent last year and by the same amount this year. In fact, the system will increase tuition by 8.5 percent each year until the turn of the century.

Wyoming's community colleges are heavily involved in the state's efforts to implement welfare reform. In coordination with the Department of Family Services, the system has built two pilot skills centers on community college campuses to provide individualized instruction for welfare recipients. Instruction will cover basic skills—from how to dress for

Source information is on pages 74–75.

work to the importance of showing up for jobs on time—and job-seeking skills. The centers can accommodate 75 students at a time, who may attend classes for as short a time as a week. The skills centers are being funded by state, not federal dollars, and if successful, they will be expanded to other community colleges in the state.

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges

Public	7
Independent	—
Tribal	—

Enrollment (1995)

Full-time	8,081
Part-time	9,978
Trends	
1995 enrollment	18,059
1990 enrollment	18,869
By race	
African American	148
Asian/Pacific	137
Hispanic	702
Native American	343
Nonresident alien	76
Unknown	0
White	16,653
By gender	
Male	6,779
Female	11,280

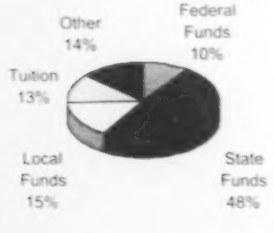
Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$30,162
Public 4-year	$44,923
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	—

Funding and Expenditures

Expenditures per FTE student	$7,213
Average tuition/fees paid per student	
1994–95	$892
1995–96	$948

Source of Revenues for Fiscal Year 1994–95



State Demographics

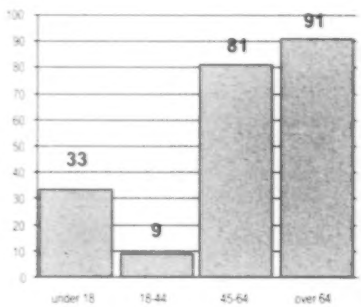
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025

African American	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.4%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.6%
Hispanic	
1995	5.3%
2025	9.6%
Native American	
1995	2.2%
2025	3.5%
White	
1995	91.3%
2025	83.9%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years old	6.5%
5 to 17 years old	21.2%
18 to 24 years old	10.7%
25 to 44 years old	28.8%
45 to 64 years old	21.6%
65 and older	11.2%
Median age	34.9 years

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025 (in thousands)



Educational Attainment

Dropouts (ages 16 to 19)	6.9%
Less than high school*	17.4%
High school graduate*	32.9%
Some college (no degree)	25.9%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree & higher	17.0%

* 18 and older

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender

	Rate	Rank
Male	79.3	7
Female	64.1	13

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$15.7
National rank	49

Unemployment

Percentage unemployed	4.8%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

1993	18,271
1997	7,030
Percent change	-62.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation services	700	116.7%
Agricultural services	3,400	84.0%
Health services	7,600	73.1%
Business services	9,100	72.8%
Social services	5,500	69.6%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pvt. household services	700	33.3%
Mining	3,300	16.8%
Federal, civilian	900	12.0%
Farm	1,400	10.4%
Communications	200	9.1%

Additional community college information in the areas of

- research
- government legislation
- publications
- conventions & conferences
- links to other colleges and higher ed resources

is always at your fingertips at

www.aacc.nche.edu.

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Information on Sources

Below is a list of data sources for the various charts and tables and a more detailed description of the categories used throughout the publication.

National Charts

Community College Enrollment for Fall 1995
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1995

Top 10 Associate Degrees and Certificates
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1993–94

Median Household Income
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996

Mean Earnings by Educational Attainment
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996

Percentage of Population Served
Source: National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996

Community Colleges

Number of Community Colleges
Source: AACC database
Date: 1997

Enrollment
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1995–96
Note: Branch campuses of university systems not separately reported on IPEDS are not included in state totals. This affects states such as Alaska and Ohio, which have a large number of students enrolled in these systems.

The complete names of the racial/ethnic groups are

African American, not of Hispanic origin;
American Indian and Alaskan native;
Asian and Pacific Islander;
Hispanic origin;
White, not of Hispanic origin;
Race/ethnicity unknown;
Nonresident alien.

Faculty Salary
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1995–96

Funding and Expenditures
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1995–96

Revenue
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1996

State Demographics

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups for 1995 and Projected Growth for the Year 2025
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996
Note: The complete names of the racial/ethnic groups are

African American, not of Hispanic origin;
American Indian and Alaskan native;
Asian and Pacific Islander;
Hispanic origin;
White, not of Hispanic origin;
Nonresident alien.

Age Distribution
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996

Population Changes between 1995 and 2025
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1997

Educational Attainment
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996
Note: All categories except dropouts refer to populaton 18 years and older.

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation by Gender
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Date: 1996
Note: Rank refers to the national rank.

Gross State Product
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Date: 1996

Unemployment
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Date: 1997

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Date: 1997

Top Five Fastest-Growing and Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2025
Source: Regional Economic Analysis Division, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
Date: 1995
Note: The complete names of the industries are as follows:

- Farm
- Agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and other
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing, durable goods
- Manufacturing, nondurable goods
- Transportation and public utilities:
  - Railroad transportation
  - Local and interurban passenger transit
  - Trucking and warehousing
  - Water transportation
  - Transportation by air
  - Pipelines, except natural gas
  - Transportation services
  - Communications
  - Electric, gas, and sanitary services
- Wholesale and retail trade:
  - Wholesale trade
  - Retail trade
- Finance, insurance, and real estate:
  - Banks, credit agencies, and investment services
  - Insurance
  - Real estate
- Services:
  - Hotels and other lodging places
  - Personal services
  - Business and miscellaneous repair services
  - Auto repair, services, and parking
  - Amusement and recreation services and motion pictures
  - Health services
  - Legal services
  - Educational services
  - Social services and membership organizations
  - Private households
  - Other services
- Government and government enterprises:
  - Federal, civilian
  - Federal, military
  - State and local

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AACC Annual 1997–98

Evaluation Form

We want to know what you think of the AACC Annual 1997–98

The purpose of the *Annual* is to provide state-by-state analysis of trends and statistics useful to community colleges. In order to maintain the quality of the information in the *Annual*, we ask that you answer the following questions. Your responses will help AACC determine what issues to address in next year's *Annual*.

Please complete the following questionnaire and fax it back to AACC. Our fax number is 202/833-2467.

1. Is the information contained in the *AACC Annual 1997–98* useful to your college?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

2. If no, what type of information in the *Annual* was not useful.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Is the information regarding your state accurate?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

4. If no, what information in the *Annual* was inaccurate.

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. What additional information should we include in next year's *Annual*?

   _____

   _____

   _____

6. Additional comments about the *Annual*.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Send us your comments:

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